

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.				
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS.				
SAILING FROM				
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE	on the 1st and 20th of every month,			
and to NEW ZEALAND	on the 16th or 25th.			
Ship.	For	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
WHITE JACKET, Melbourne	.....	1200	3600	Nov. 1.
BLUE JACKET, Auckland and Wellington	.....	1754	3200	Nov. 25.
BEIJAPORE	.....	1676	5000	Nov. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their superb passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the 1st day previous to advertised date. For freight of passengers apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to SHINNELL and CO., 68, Cornhill, London; or S. MURRAY, PEACOCK, and CO., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Whit's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers
GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.

Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the
5th and 15th of every Month.

To the consignment of Bright Brothers and CO., Melbourne.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
MARCO POLO	1625	4500	JOHNSTON	5th November.
EAGLE	1050	3500	MURPHY	15th November.
ROYAL CHARTER (s.s.)	2719	2800 h.p.	TAYLOR	5th December.
WANATA	1442	4600	MARSH	15th December.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—

MARCO POLO.	OCEAN CHIEF.
LIGHTNING.	BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.	GIPSEY BRIDE.
ROYAL CHARTER.	GREAT TASMANIA.
DONALD MCKAY.	COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE.	MONTMORENCY.
SALDANA.	

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unassured by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivaled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Bounty ticket passengers forwarded to Launceston and Hobart Town.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and CO., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and CO., 2, Mowbray-street, London, E.C.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS,
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES,
T-SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHIBOLD, 26, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAM-
BETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above arti-
cles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower
than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price-list forwarded free
on application: \$8 in ditto level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight guineas;
14 in ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite di-
vided on silver, eighteen guineas.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S.), Author of
"Manual of Practical Assaying, Metallurgical Papers, &c."

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in
Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manu-
facturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated
Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of
the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in
OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design
Registry, 156, Strand.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.
—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Fiddle Pat. Double Thread. King's Pat.	Lily Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£1 16 0 .. £2 2 14 .. £2 3 0 0 .. £2 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality	1 16 0 .. 2 14 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality	1 7 0 .. 2 0 0 .. 2 4 0 .. 2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	1 7 0 .. 2 0 0 .. 2 4 0 .. 2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	0 16 0 .. 1 4 0 .. 1 7 0 .. 1 16 0
2 Sance Ladies, best quality	0 8 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	0 7 0 .. 1 0 0 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best gu.	0 8 0 .. 1 0 0 .. 1 12 0 .. 1 14 0
3 Mustard Spoons, best quality	0 1 8 .. 0 2 6 .. 0 3 0 .. 0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongue, best quality	0 3 6 .. 0 5 6 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	1 0 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 1 14 0 .. 1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	0 3 0 .. 0 5 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	0 12 0 .. 0 16 0 .. 0 17 6 .. 0 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality	0 10 0 .. 0 15 0 .. 0 18 0 .. 0 1 0
Complete Service	£10 13 10 .. £15 16 6 .. £17 13 6 .. £21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of Four Dish
Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glass), 24s.;
Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices at-
tached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .. £2 4 0 .. £3 6 0 .. £4 12 0

144 dozen Full Size Cheese ditto .. 1 4 0 .. 1 14 0 .. 2 11 0

One Pair Regular Meat Carvers .. 0 7 8 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 15 6

One Pair Extra Sized ditto .. 0 8 6 .. 0 12 0 .. 0 16 6

One Pair Poultry Carvers .. 0 7 6 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 15 6

One Steel for Sharpening .. 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0 .. 0 6 0

Complete Service .. £4 16 0 .. £6 16 6 .. £9 16 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be
found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT,
Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.R.S.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING,
giving, at the same time, the Condition and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter,
the Dividends Paid, &c., &c. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINION OF THE PRESS:
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.

A valuable little book.—Globe.

A valuable guide to Investors.—Heraphat.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—Leeds Times.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph.

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—Welshman.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—Plymouth Journal.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations, should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.

—Plymouth Herald.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Herald.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Brighton Examiner.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—Ipswich Express.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury.

Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

Original Correspondence.

THE ACT FOR THE INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR.—As the ensuing session of Parliament approaches, all interested in the Coal-Mines Inspection Act instinctively direct their attention to a consideration of its present efficiency, and whether any and what alterations are required. The Act of the 18th and 19th of Vict. expires in 1860, and if inspection be discontinued, another bill must be introduced into the Houses of Parliament in the course of a few months. It is, therefore, highly expedient that the subject should be freely discussed, and if the law needs improvement, no time ought to be lost in directing public attention to the requisite alterations, as suggested by experience.

It is now too late to question the necessity for such a law, as it is admitted even by those who were most strongly opposed to its first introduction that it has had a beneficial effect. Its most earnest and persevering advocates, whilst regretting that it has, in some important respects, fallen short of even their reasonable anticipations, yet they bear willing testimony to the great good it has effected. Viewing the subject theoretically, and judging of the results by the tabulated statements of the loss of life in the Inspectors' Annual Reports, there does not appear to be much cause for congratulation. The average annual number of deaths from accidents in mines under the first Act of Parliament—that is from 1851 to 1855—is 987; whilst during the last three years, from 1856 to 1858, the average is 1025. It has been said that this increase is owing to exceptional circumstances, and that the excess is solely attributable to the lamentable accident at Lund Hill. With an anxious desire candidly to discuss the subject, we cannot admit that Lund Hill was an exceptional case; similar explosions have occurred before, and will, we fear, happen again. There was nothing in the peculiar circumstances attending it of a mitigatory character, unless the absence of official inspection previous to the accident be considered as such. This increase of the loss of life in our mines may be more fairly attributed to the increased quantity of coal produced; although even this mode of accounting for it is open to objection, inasmuch as perfect reliance cannot be placed on the statistics of the coal worked, as they are at best but approximate guesses. Again, it is an admitted fact that the largest collieries are generally the best conducted, and have the fewest accidents; and the additional collieries generally are of this description, especially in the steam-coal districts. It appears to us that this untoward result is not attributable to the law, but to its not being fully carried out.

Apart, however, from the discouraging fact deduced from the Inspectors' official returns as to the deaths in coal mines, and the causes which of late years have unfortunately tended to increase rather than diminish them, it seems to be generally admitted by those who have the best opportunities for forming a correct opinion, that since this Act has been in operation there has been a marked and very great improvement in the management, mechanical arrangements, moral discipline, and sanitary regulations of our collieries. The consciousness that the mine may any day be visited by Her Majesty's Inspector induces a wholesome stimulation to exertion, so that all the provisions embodied in the special and general rules may be so carried out as to avoid not so much the infliction of penalties, but to maintain the good character of the colliery, and its manager. This is strikingly observable not in one district only, but in most. Those consulting engineers whose practice leads them into collieries of many districts, and whose experience extends anterior to the passing of the first Inspection Act, will fully confirm these views, and will also, most probably, as readily admit that the most slovenly and worst-conducted mines are those which have never been inspected, or those whose managers have had but one, or at most two, interviews with Her Majesty's Inspector.

It may, therefore, be safely assumed, and relied upon as important, that the law has been decidedly successful in realising much good, and that the interests of humanity would suffer most materially were it not to be re-enacted; yet whilst admitting this, we confess we are disappointed that the destruction of human life in our mines should not have been greatly diminished. The law appears well calculated to effect its object, and we suspect the cause of its failure in realising all that was anticipated from it to be found in the manner of its administration. The experience of nearly 10 years ought to furnish us with suggestive hints for its improvement, and it is desirable that all who are interested, directly or indirectly, with the working of the Act should give the subject their serious consideration, and lend their aid towards effecting such alterations as may tend to render the new Act more largely operative for good.

The present mode of appointing Inspectors; their independent and uncombined action, the expediency of having a chief Inspector, or a Minister of Mines; the absolute necessity there is for a more universal and frequent inspection—whether this can be best effected by relieving the Inspectors of the duties incident upon enforcing penalties, by appointing qualified persons for the express purpose, or by increasing their number; how far it is advisable to extend the powers of the Act, so as to embrace all mines; the desirability of an earlier publication of the reports in a cheaper form; in what way the juvenile and adult miners can be induced to co-operate in any system of education; and what system is most likely to be successful, are some of the questions the consideration and discussion of which may materially tend to improve the law, by exhibiting its defects and suggesting remedies.—Neath, Oct. 25. J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

THE STANDARD.

SIR.—I think that, after carefully reading the letters of Mr. W. Rickard and of "C. T." in the Journal of Oct. 15, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the variation table, if any be employed, which the smelters use is certainly not calculated upon any fixed number, but rather upon a sliding scale, which, of course, random guesses, such as 135, 138, or 275, can never give, even if it were made known for what produces these dividends should be used. For the benefit of your controversialists, I may further state that at a mine company's meeting at which I was present recently, a gentleman intimately connected with the copper smelting trade was explaining to his co-shareholders why a certain parcel of ore would fetch a certain price per ton, and he did not once mention the "standard," except so far as to say that "if the standard remains the same you will get so much, for if ore of — per cent. is worth 5*l.* 10*s.*, of course — per cent. being 1 per cent. richer, would be worth so much." I pressed very hard for a repetition of the statement, but the reply was

lose all that excess of heat which it had absorbed, and above what is due to natural steam, before any condensation can take place.

If only that heat were lost, it would still be steam, and give out its full effect. No amount of clothing can do this; it can only modify, but not entirely prevent radiation, and the smallest loss of heat in natural steam would lead to condensation and loss of effect.

For these reasons, then, I consider the steam-case a time-honoured and valuable part of the steam-engine—particularly our Cornish engine—and of vital importance to the great principle of economy. I regret that for such slight reasons as Mr. Sims has brought forward it should be attacked. Even if guilty of the wholesale destruction of hempen packing, as alleged, metallic packing could be had, which would be uninfluenced by mere temperature. A great principle should not be hastily sacrificed nor attacked.

It often happens that enginemen, if they have, or fancy they have, a cause of complaint exaggerate the evils they complain of, and magnify the benefits of any change made in accordance with their wishes. They may observe facts which come before them correctly, but when principles are involved beyond their knowledge you cannot rely upon their information. It is not by the loose and approximate statements of such men that principles are to be affirmed or denied: the value of a test is its accuracy.

Liskeard, Oct. 27.

MATTHEW LOAM.

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.

SIR.—I have read attentively, and with much pleasure, the several letters, together with the report of the late meeting in London, and your leading article thereon, in reference to the above subject. It will not be a matter of surprise that I should manifest an interest in the undertaking, when I state that I spent the summer of 1857 exploring one of the Kongsberg silver districts. Having visited the Anna Sophia district, in company with Mr. Friis, superintendent of one of the Government mines, I can safely state, from the appearance of the Falibbaand, and silver-bearing veins traversing it, that a rich and valuable mine lies beneath, and only requires English enterprise to develop its resources.

I am now glad to perceive that an English company have purchased the district, and intend to work it in a spirited manner. When in Kongsberg I conversed with some of the old men who worked in these mines, and they stated that it was not because there was any want of silver experienced that the operations had been suspended in 1805, but because sufficient machinery had not been erected; this, of course, was owing to the Danish Government declining at the time to advance any funds for the purpose, although they did not scruple to take whatever they could out of the comparatively small quantity of silver previously raised. I have seen the plans and records of the Anna Sophia Mines in the Government archives at Kongsberg, all of which clearly go to prove the statements made at the East Kongsberg Mining Company meeting as to the richness of the mines.

From the position of the mines on the banks of the River Langen, together with a number of dams, which require but very little repair, at a trifling expense, a copious supply of water could be had at all seasons. In addition to so great an advantage, there is a second of not minor importance, which is that the district is covered with very fine trees, and timber can be had at a very low rate. If what I have stated tends in any degree to throw light upon this subject I shall feel gratified; and it will give me pleasure, on any future occasion, to do anything in my power tending to further the efforts of this enterprising and spirited company.

Oct. 25.

INVESTIGATOR.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON.

SIR.—A report has lately appeared giving the particulars of experiments made at Woolwich with different descriptions of pig-iron. From it we learn that the pig-iron made at the Heyford Iron-works, near Weedon, has proved the weakest. Last April twelvemonths you published a paragraph describing in glowing terms the superiority of Northamptonshire ironstone, or at any rate, the excellency of this make of pig-iron. Some of your readers will, doubtless, have remarked the entire contradiction conveyed in the paragraph alluded to in the late reports from Woolwich. As I had the management of the Heyford Iron-works for some time, I beg to make a few remarks, which will somewhat harmonize, or, at any rate, explain these two accounts. The iron which has been tested was made before I took the management of the works, and was made from an irregular ore, or rather from ore not carefully selected; hence the inferiority of the iron produced. Your paragraph states that "a bar cast of equal proportions of Nos. 3 and 4 Heyford iron, measuring 1 in. by 2 in., and placed at a bearing of 3 ft., laid on the flat side, sustained a weight of 1590 lbs. before breaking." This experiment, and numerous others, all confirmatory of this, were made under my own superintendence, and I should like to see some iron tested which was made at Heyford at the time I had the management, and it will assuredly be found that better iron need not be desired for any purpose whatever. Although considerable difficulty is at present experienced in getting the stone thoroughly launched upon the market, the time will most assuredly come when it will be generally used as it deserves to be. It requires peculiar treatment; but is very easy to manage when once thoroughly understood. Any of your readers doubting the correctness of any of these statements can easily be convinced by giving me a call.—Northampton.

WILLIAM BROWN.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL.—No. II.

SIR.—From the Liskeard district to Redruth there are no mines of any importance; indeed, only a few are to be found. There is one in the Bodmin district—Trelow and Messer,—which was worked and abandoned; but about twelve months since a new company took up the sett, and divided the mine into 8000 shares; it is copper, and thought to be a good investment, but it will take time and outlay to make it a dividend mine.

Near Fowey is West Fowey Consols and Fowey Consols. The former paid one solitary dividend in Aug., 1858, of 2s. 6d. per share. The working expenses are heavy; and until a larger amount of ore ground is laid open no dividends must be expected. The latter is a progressive property, and will take both time and capital to bring it into a paying state.

We now come to the first mining district in the world. We may take a glance at the Coble Mines in Cuba, or the Burra Burra in Australia, or we may look at Chili, Brazil, and numerous other countries, in all of which we may find a few good specimens of mining, but these are almost solitary exceptions. In Redruth, Gwennap, Illogan, Camborne, and districts adjacent, there are one vast field of mines, constituting an amount of wealth which might appear almost incalculable to those who never visited the West. To attempt to give the exact district to each mine is impossible, as the sets are so extensive that one mine may stand in two districts. In this second part, however, I will confine myself, as near as I am able, to Redruth and Gwennap.

South Frances, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Butler have been very productive for copper, and the two former still continue so, but the latter is a mere shadow of what it once was. These three mines will, however, make good tin mines after the copper has been exhausted. South Frances, on an outlay of 300000., has paid 166,000 in dividends. Wheal Basset, on an outlay of only 30000., has divided 275,000. Wheal Butler, on an outlay of 12000., has divided 235,000. These extraordinary mines are not exceptions. Did space permit I could enumerate several other instances of equal success. There are no doubt some prejudiced people who will say I have not named the unsuccessful ones; but I may be allowed to say that some of the best paying mines at the present time were once worked and abandoned, thus showing that either experience or energy was required to make mines of them. Experience is as much required in a mine captain as it is in the mariner who has to navigate his vessel in a dangerous coast. Energy also is the soul of mining; and unless these two necessary qualities are united, mining, as well as any other great undertaking, cannot be expected to prove successful.

Copper Hill has paid the first dividend—27. 10s. per share. This is a property which is worth attention, being situated so near Wheal Butler; in fact, is a portion of Butler's set, although a different company.

East Basset may be said to be the finest discovery which has taken place for a long time. Three years since shares were 40s., but have since advanced to 280s., and now down to 170s. This decline is owing to the 10 fm. level not meeting expectations; but may, I believe, be considered as temporary, and a slight improvement here would send shares to 300s. The other parts of the mine are very productive, and the ore, I believe, the richest in Cornwall. The meetings are held bi-monthly, and dividends of 8s. per share paid, 4s. 6d. per year. At the last meeting, however, 7s. only was paid, but 8s. is fully expected in future; this, on the present price of shares, is 25 per cent.

Great South Tolgus and South Tolgus are both dividend mines. The former may be considered as safe as any mine in Cornwall.

North Downs is a mine which has attracted much attention. It is under the management of Capt. F. Pryor, who is also the manager of West Caradon and several other mines. He is perhaps the most popular captain in Cornwall, being a man of great energy and experience. He seems to have a system of working mines altogether modern, and accomplishes an object in about half the time and with less expense than the old plan of working. The mine is copper, in 2000 shares, and will be in the Dividend List are long.

South Carn Brea, Basset, and Basset, Old Tolgus, Wheal Uny, and North Frances are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success. The latter, in 2500 shares, was selling three years since at 50,000., now 15,000., and is considered to be one of the finest progressive properties in Cornwall; and I believe a short time will justify this assertion. Wheal Uny, on an outlay of 30,000., is selling for 7000. It is in a good district, and will doubtless amply reward those whose capital has been expended and patience tried to accomplish their object. South Carn Brea (in 6000 shares) and Basset (in 6300 shares) are mines which should be watched. A fatality seems to exist in this neighbourhood in dividing mines into so many shaves. I am no advocate for 256, believing the number too small, but I think the minimum should be 1000, and the maximum 3000.

West Basset is also in 6000 shares, and paying regular bi-monthly dividends. This mine was once worked and abandoned; but some scientific men, believing the property

valuable, purchased the machinery at a more nominal price, and after expending 9000. only met with their deserved reward. The mine has since paid nearly 100,000. in dividends. It is to be regretted that the boundary dispute which has so long existed between this mine and South Frances has not been arranged, as it tends to depreciate the property, besides creating heavy law expenses.

North Basset, in 6500 shares, present price 7s. per share. This mine was also abandoned, and taken up by a new company, who, without calling up any capital, worked the mine out of the profits of the ore which they immediately discovered after commencing operations; since then 80,000. have been divided. About three years since shares were selling at 40s. each, and then paying dividends of 10s. bi-monthly. The reserves were stated to be large; but if we may judge from the quantity sold since that time, neither the then price of ore nor the reserves justified the high price at which the mine was selling. The last dividend was 8s., in August, 1858, and the mine just now paying cost.

Carn Brea is a very old mine (tin and copper), and likely to continue productive for many years. It is in 1000 shares, on which 15s. each have been paid up; 250,000. divided, and mine now selling for 85,000.

St. Day United Mines are very extensive, and notwithstanding the heavy working expenses, the mine is making small profits, but the large number of shares (20,000) is objectionable. The management has lately been transferred from Cornwall to London; and should the present high price of metals keep up small dividends may be expected, although not more than 1s. 2s. per share.

West Wheal Francis, in 512 shares, has been worked for some years without success, and a large amount of capital expended in exploring the sett; but the ground is thought by experienced men not favourable for large deposits of copper. We hope, however, that the energy of its promoters will be rewarded.

London, Oct. 26.

DESULPHURISING ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES.

SIR.—My attention has been called to a letter in the Journal of Oct. 15 from Mr. Jenner, written, as he states, in consequence of reading my letter of the previous week, in which I gave an account of the operations of Mr. Godefroy on some pyrites from the Wheal Samson, and the results as shown by the assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey.

It is not part of my business to take up the cudgels for Mr. Godefroy, nor in any way to comment on the statements of the value of the shale submitted by Mr. Jenner, first to Mr. Godefroy's process, and afterwards assayed at the establishment of Messrs. Vivian, at Swannes. I shall confine myself to matters of the Wheal Samson, as passing through the hands of both the parties named by Mr. Jenner.

The letter is, however, evidently intended to affect me rather than Mr. Godefroy, and the most charitable construction which I can place on the intention of the writer is that he is desirous of indicating caution—first, perhaps, upon me, as the party giving publicity to such extraordinary results; and secondly, doubtless, upon the public, in giving credence to any statement relative to the quality of ores emanating from Mr. Godefroy.

As regards my own responsibility, I beg to thank Mr. Jenner, but at the same time, to assure him that I have had too much experience in mining matters ever to commit myself by making statements which I cannot fully justify. As regards the public, it certainly demands that an affair of such importance should be sufficiently explained and considered. I must, therefore, beg to enlarge upon the statements in my former letter.

Upon the Wheal Samson reverting to me, Mr. Godefroy called upon me to say his former experiments on the pyrites of that mine had not been satisfactory to himself, and requested me to supply him with some of the ore. In the event of their being rich for silver, he stated himself to be connected with parties who would find all the capital needed in working the mine. I, therefore, wrote a letter to my agent, desiring him to send up a barrel of the pyrites just in the state in which they are taken from the east and west lodes; and I have no hesitation in saying it is impossible to make a selection. The pyrites sent were stones of ore, into which it was absolutely impossible that I could insert any silver; nor could silver, in any state, be made to attach itself thereto. This barrel of pyrites I delivered to Mr. Godefroy, who took it to the premises of Mr. Walker, Copper-street, City-road, and it has never since been under my control, but has been

operated upon by those two gentlemen.

The only information given me by Mr. Godefroy consists in the copy of the assay ticket of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, as shown in my former letter. I have subsequently seen Mr. Walker, and asked him if there was not a possibility of error, or interference with the ore. Mr. Walker has desired me to make myself perfectly easy on that point, and has assured me that he has himself operated on the pyrites, independent of Mr. Godefroy, by other processes than those patented by Mr. Godefroy, and has perfectly satisfied himself that the pyrites contain more than 200 ozs. of silver to the ton, and that they would return a profit of more than 50s. per ton upon any of the processes tried by him of reducing or smelting.

He also informed me he had sent samples of the pyrites to friends of his fully competent to operate upon such ores, and the assurances he received from all those parties of the quantity of silver contained therein fully confirmed his experiments.

It will, therefore, be seen that I have had nothing to do with the statement of the value of the ore, or their treatment. I give the ore, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey as they are, and, undoubtedly, find a most important quantity of silver. If the silver were not there originally, by whom was it inserted? It certainly is of immense importance in forming an estimate of the value of the mine that the *bona fides* of the parties should be made manifest. The entire mine belongs to me; therefore, I may well be pointed at as the person having a large interest depending on the question. I vouch for the ore being from Wheal Samson, and that there are thousands of tons of similar quality capable of being returned at a very small cost. But I have had nothing to do with determining the quality of those ores. I placed the pyrites in the hands of parties who proposed to find the capital for working the mine, in order that they might satisfy themselves. I have not paid, nor am I to pay, for any of the experiments or the assay; but, prior to the experiments, I offered to sell to them 5000 shares, one-half the mine, at 27s. per share, the whole of the money to be paid into the mine, to form its capital. The statement of the value of the mine does not come from me—the vendor—but from the proposed purchasers, or, I would say, the negotiators. I consider myself bound to abide, for a short period, to my price of 27s., and if their estimate be correct, the shares are worth from 30s. to 50s., or will be so when the capital is supplied, and the mine fully at work.

Mr. Walker admitted to me, if the quantity were to be obtained, of which there is no doubt, and if he got his party to join, and he obtained the management of the mine, he fully expected to begin by paying profits of upwards of 30000. per month. Mr. Walker is a person well known as having much experience in converting and smelting silver and lead ores. He has not at present, or unless he purchases, the slightest interest in Wheal Samson; therefore, I may assume he does not intentionally exaggerate.

Then, again, Mr. Jenner, in his letter, refers to the more correct result obtained from the assay made of his shale at Messrs. Vivian's Copper Works at Swannes. Now, it so happens that the only attempt to try the value of the Samson ore by an absolute sale, since the operations of the late company, was made by my present agent, to the very parties named as good authorities by Mr. Jenner. The sale tickets of two small parcels are now in my possession, and the following is a copy:

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 5½ cwt. £ 4 6 0
6 cwt. gross 1 Silver, 163 ozs. 21 10 5—£25 16 5

Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 4½ cwt. £ 3 18 0
18 cwt. gross 2 Silver, 115 ozs. 25 1 9—£28 19 9

The sales alluded to were made simply to ascertain the presence of silver in the Wheal Samson ore by persons assaying for the purpose of their own purchase. This I expect will satisfy Mr. Jenner that silver is contained in the Wheal Samson ore, the authority being disinterested parties. I have left with Mr. Walker the remainder of the pyrites, strongly urging him to satisfy himself of the presence of silver in that portion of the ore, and of its being rendered easily and safely reducible before he treats for the mine, or advises his friends to do so. He says he is already perfectly satisfied that the pyrites are worth 50s. per ton, but, as a purchaser, I cannot expect him to give me a more definite estimate of their value. What can I do more to satisfy Mr. Jenner?

FRED. S. THOMAS.

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 5½ cwt. £ 4 6 0
6 cwt. gross 1 Silver, 163 ozs. 21 10 5—£25 16 5

Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 4½ cwt. £ 3 18 0
18 cwt. gross 2 Silver, 115 ozs. 25 1 9—£28 19 9

The sales alluded to were made simply to ascertain the presence of silver in the Wheal Samson ore by persons assaying for the purpose of their own purchase. This I expect will satisfy Mr. Jenner that silver is contained in the Wheal Samson ore, the authority being disinterested parties. I have left with Mr. Walker the remainder of the pyrites, strongly urging him to satisfy himself of the presence of silver in that portion of the ore, and of its being rendered easily and safely reducible before he treats for the mine, or advises his friends to do so. He says he is already perfectly satisfied that the pyrites are worth 50s. per ton, but, as a purchaser, I cannot expect him to give me a more definite estimate of their value. What can I do more to satisfy Mr. Jenner?

FRED. S. THOMAS.

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 5½ cwt. £ 4 6 0
6 cwt. gross 1 Silver, 163 ozs. 21 10 5—£25 16 5

Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 4½ cwt. £ 3 18 0
18 cwt. gross 2 Silver, 115 ozs. 25 1 9—£28 19 9

The sales alluded to were made simply to ascertain the presence of silver in the Wheal Samson ore by persons assaying for the purpose of their own purchase. This I expect will satisfy Mr. Jenner that silver is contained in the Wheal Samson ore, the authority being disinterested parties. I have left with Mr. Walker the remainder of the pyrites, strongly urging him to satisfy himself of the presence of silver in that portion of the ore, and of its being rendered easily and safely reducible before he treats for the mine, or advises his friends to do so. He says he is already perfectly satisfied that the pyrites are worth 50s. per ton, but, as a purchaser, I cannot expect him to give me a more definite estimate of their value. What can I do more to satisfy Mr. Jenner?

FRED. S. THOMAS.

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 5½ cwt. £ 4 6 0
6 cwt. gross 1 Silver, 163 ozs. 21 10 5—£25 16 5

Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 4½ cwt. £ 3 18 0
18 cwt. gross 2 Silver, 115 ozs. 25 1 9—£28 19 9

The sales alluded to were made simply to ascertain the presence of silver in the Wheal Samson ore by persons assaying for the purpose of their own purchase. This I expect will satisfy Mr. Jenner that silver is contained in the Wheal Samson ore, the authority being disinterested parties. I have left with Mr. Walker the remainder of the pyrites, strongly urging him to satisfy himself of the presence of silver in that portion of the ore, and of its being rendered easily and safely reducible before he treats for the mine, or advises his friends to do so. He says he is already perfectly satisfied that the pyrites are worth 50s. per ton, but, as a purchaser, I cannot expect him to give me a more definite estimate of their value. What can I do more to satisfy Mr. Jenner?

FRED. S. THOMAS.

Sept. 10, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 5½ cwt. £ 4 6 0
6 cwt. gross 1 Silver, 163 ozs. 21 10 5—£25 16 5

Dec. 6, 1858.—By Vivian and Son, { Copper, 4½ cwt. £ 3 18 0
18 cwt. gross 2 Silver, 115 ozs. 25 1 9—£2

valuable and permanent property, and all have an equal interest in the utmost economy to increase the dividends. I have, therefore, no hard merchants, of whom I am assured we have only two or three among the requisitionists, being allowed to swallow up our dividends, nor of the agent becoming their tool. We shall not satisfy ourselves by submitting either to the one or the other.

AN INDEPENDENT SHAREHOLDER.

Liskeard, Oct. 25.

HERDSFOOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGER.

SIR.—How trying is prosperity! You see men who have gone through years of privation without reproach, and have been, to the extent of their means, good citizens and good neighbours, suddenly change character upon the advent of a little prosperity. For instance, they have been most exemplary in their religious exercises, yet begin to sow on bottoms behind, and to put up their shirt collars; and, after a while, even to give up the profession of religion. They have been Liberals and free traders, and yet they will vote for a Tory, and support a villainous monopoly—indeed, they seem to become so far elevated as to lose sight of the landmarks of right and wrong. I do not believe, from what I know of the individuals in their original circumstances, that one of the persons engaged in the Herdsfoot Company would formerly have committed himself so far without looking round and discovering the transparency of the plot.

Liskeard, Oct. 26.

A SMALL DEALER.

HERDSFOOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGER.

SIR.—The dispute about this management has been carried on all along, both by you and everybody else, as if the working miner had nothing to say to it. If you ever had double and treble the proper amount taken out of your gettings because the candles would flare, and the steel want constant sharpening, and been obliged to lose an hour or two waiting for tools, and to work in a gimmer, you would own that we have a right to speak up; to say nothing of our limbs and lives, in danger always, but in extra danger from poor materials.

I have worked in mines—more than one—where there was never a month without breakages at the shaft, and often somebody hurt through poor iron, and where every day somebody had to pick out holes, besides often going off about them, through poor safety. What I should like to see is, when a man is killed by means of poor materials, for the agent to be tried for manslaughter; and if in any way he should make a profit by these fatal materials, I would have him tried for his life—for murder.

Oct. 22.

A WORKING MINER.

HERDSFOOT MINE SUPPLIES.

SIR.—A reproof is implied against us, the merchants of Cornwall, that we have not the pluck or enterprise to break in upon the Liskeard monopoly. For myself, I repeat the insinuation. I was not frightened at the combination of agents with the company, neither was I deterred by the company's Chairman having a graduated series of tenders for materials in his pocket, for that is a stale trick, and cannot be played often. But I have been prevented from entering into competition by the Canal Company, by their allowing certain persons to keep possession of stores that they do not and cannot occupy, or require; and, like dogs in mangers, keep off those who could and would. I do not know much about Liskeard people, but reckon them "all on a string" (though not the string I should think suitable), or how could such a state of things have been possible?

Camborne, Oct. 24.

A MINE MERCHANT.

SIR.—I am sorry to find that "A Mine Agent" cannot accept my statement as to the produce of the tintinst in the 222 fm. level, but denies that the lode averages 3 cwt/s per 100 sacks, and this, too, notwithstanding our manager, Captain Jno. Vivian (whose character is unimpeachable) reports on several occasions that the lode does average 8 to 3½ cwt/s, and especially in your Journal of Oct. 15. Really it is hardly fair anyone should, from behind a mask, make such misstatements, and persevere in them, after having had other and better information. The time required to sink our new shaft is, perhaps, a matter of opinion, but as the opinion I offered last week was accompanied by the facts from which the opinion was derived, it would have been more graceful to admit the faulty information than to have shirked it in such general terms as "A Mine Agent" uses. The despondency referred to is contained in the words announcing the probability that we may, when the shaft is completed, open up ground which may in time become profitable. After the reports we have had from the highest mining authorities, assuring us of success on opening up a good road to the tin ground already laid open, such words do not convey a very cheerful impression; it may be that we are wrong in so believing, but any future statements ought to be withheld until data can be furnished to prove that this shaft is only a means whereby we may hope to lay open good profitable ground, and not as we have hitherto supposed it to be—a means of deriving a profit from sources which are already at our hand.

JOSEPH EDWARD JONES.

Camborne, Oct. 25.

CAMBORNE VEAN MINES.

SIR.—I am sorry to find that "A Mine Agent" cannot accept my statement as to the produce of the tintinst in the 222 fm. level, but denies that the lode averages 3 cwt/s per 100 sacks, and this, too, notwithstanding our manager, Captain Jno. Vivian (whose character is unimpeachable) reports on several occasions that the lode does

average 8 to 3½ cwt/s, and especially in your Journal of Oct. 15. Really it is hardly fair anyone should, from behind a mask, make such misstatements, and persevere in them, after having had other and better information. The time required to sink our new shaft is, perhaps, a matter of opinion, but as the opinion I offered last week was accompanied by the facts from which the opinion was derived, it would have been more graceful to admit the faulty information than to have shirked it in such general terms as "A Mine Agent" uses. The despondency referred to is contained in the words announcing the probability that we may, when the shaft is completed, open up ground which may in time become profitable. After the reports we have had from the highest mining authorities, assuring us of success on opening up a good road to the tin ground already laid open, such words do not convey a very cheerful impression; it may be that we are wrong in so believing, but any future statements ought to be withheld until data can be furnished to prove that this shaft is only a means whereby we may hope to lay open good profitable ground, and not as we have hitherto supposed it to be—a means of deriving a profit from sources which are already at our hand.

JOSEPH EDWARD JONES.

Camborne, Oct. 25.

CROOKHAVEN MINE.

SIR.—As an old shareholder in the Crookhaven Mine, permit me to express my great gratification that this property has fallen into hands at last that are likely to carry it out with spirit, and with a capital very ample indeed to bring it to a state of profit. From my knowledge of this property, having visited it several times, I should not speak of it now as a speculation. The lodes proved, and those which require further depth, will not exhaust a large amount of capital. It will no doubt be the policy to sink and span the lodes which have been worked upon, until profitable results have been obtained; and as there are ten or twelve lodes upon the sett, others may be tested in the same way. As the character of the lodes bear so great a similarity to those of the Berchavon Mines (which may be said to be the richest in the world), it is a satisfaction to see that an ample capital is in store to take advantage of any successes that may arise in the development of the Crookhaven Mine.

Our old shareholders were bewildered in the maze of scepticism, or they would not have lost such a property, and stopped short for 2000/-, which was the sum further recommended by the best practical advice that could be obtained to complete the work begun and carried on with such promising indications. They were no doubt, dreadfully deficient of that spirit of mining enterprise so necessary for the prosecution of undertakings of this character. After having spent from 10,000/- to 12,000/-, to sacrifice it for another 2000/-, what can be thought of such apathy? Why, a rich purple lode was discovered, from which about 900/- worth of ore was taken, which upon assay contained about 60 per cent. of copper ore; and other lodes of good yellow ore of high percentage were discovered, which only required depth to bring them into profit.

I have made these remarks, Sir, because I wince under the disappointment of my losses, and connection with partners without pluck or enterprise. However, let us hope, under judicious management, the results from Crookhaven Mine will soon show us what tools we have been. I have not the shadow of a doubt but a rich mine is in store for the new company.—Oct. 27.

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH DOLCOATH SILVER DISCOVERY.

SIR.—I did not intend to have troubled you with any remarks on this disputed question, but Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds having, in last week's Journal, accused my son, Capt. Charles Thomas, jun., of writing falsehoods, or of my neglect of duty, I will now state a few facts that will put the matter in its true light. On Aug. 24, 1858, I was underground in the above mine. While examining the lode, I was struck by the appearance of a stone different to any other I had before seen. On the 27th I had part of it assayed for copper, which produced a fine regular, the assayer not knowing what it was. On the 28th I carried part of the stone to Mr. Samuel Basden, Carr Breca, who, after assaying it, found it to be valuable for silver. On the same day I wrote to Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds not to sell any of their shares, as the mine was looking much better. On Sept. 1, I again wrote to Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds, stating that I had broken some stones containing silver ore, and would break some hundredweights, and have a fair sample assayed. On Sept. 2, I wrote to Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds as follows:—"This mine may shortly be of vast importance. I have had seven samples assayed, and they are all rich for silver, the stuff having been broken from different parts of the lode, several fathoms apart. I think the sooner you can reach this place the better. I would advise you to leave at once." On Sept. 3, I received a reply in answer to mine of Aug. 31, stating that they hoped something good would be found at North Dolcoath. On Sept. 5, I received the following, signed by J. Reynolds, jun.,—"Yours of the 2d is at hand. William will return from Ireland to-night, and all being well, he or myself will come down on Monday, thanking you for writing." I now positively assert that these seven samples were assayed, and the product of them sent to Capt. J. Vivian, of North Roscar, previous to my calling at the house of Capt. J. Panil for the stone referred to in Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds' letter. These facts will clearly show a discerning public that my son has not written falsehoods, neither have I neglected my duty.

Tuckingmill, Oct. 26.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I read with surprise the letter in the Journal of Oct. 15, under the above head, signed "Thomas Sykes, Solicitor and Sec. of the Company." If Mr. Sykes had subcribed his epistle without the addition of "solicitor and secretary of the company," from which your readers may be misled, in believing that his communication was authorised by the directors (which it was not), and, in fact, might mistake it to be the reply of the company, through their officer, to the paragraph signed "J. C. C." (Shipley); or if he had given his proper addition, in the interest he wrote—"a promoter of the company, solicitor to the promoters, and an intended holder of 1000 free shares," I would not have taken the trouble to reply to such a miserable attempt to explain away patent wrongs.

The meeting on Sept. 23 last was a directors' meeting, which I attended, and can testify to the fact that the promoters (one of them the holder of shares upon which he has not paid the first deposit), by themselves and co-directors introduced by them, several of whom appear in a prospectus of a Nidderdale Lead Mining Company, limited (supposed to have died a premature death), dated in 1858, to be connected with the promoters as officers of that company, did rule the whole of the proceedings, not only to the dissatisfaction but to the disgust of myself and the other independent directors. The only good resulting therefrom being partially to open our eyes to the trap into which we and, through our influence, others of our friends have been led.

I directly contradict Mr. Sykes' statement, that all resolutions that came before the meeting were passed unanimously, except the appointment of a Chairman; and beg to call to his recollection the proposal made by the promoter who has not paid the first deposit upon his shares to make another call upon the shareholders, notwithstanding the accounts showing the disposal of the funds already subscribed had not been furnished to the directors, or managing directors, although I and other independent directors asked for them, and expressed our dissatisfaction at their not being furnished, after Mr. Sykes himself had failed to fulfil his promise to furnish them. You will observe that in his letter he admits the accounts are yet to be furnished.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Sykes is in a position to adopt the suggestion of "J. C. C." as to forwarding the resolutions, for I understood they, having been entered on loose pieces of paper, had been mislaid.

RICHARD FAWCETT,

Director of the Company.

Perfect freedom from coughs is secured by Dr. Locock's pulmonic wafers. They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 3s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THE NURSERY.—In infancy, from various causes, the foundations of many complaints are laid, which the vigilant nurse might at once remove by the judicious use of Holloway's preparations. In accidental injuries and constitutional talets, this ointment will be found wonderfully efficacious, and it is an excellent curative for the many diseases of the skin, which trouble the infant restless and the nurse anxious. The youngest and most delicate child can in no way be injured by its means, but must derive benefit from its use. When infantile diseases have been maltreated or neglected, the ointment and pills will remedy the error, purify the blood, cleanse the skin, invigorate the glands and absorbers, and secure health.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street on Thursday, Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair.

Mr. NICKOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved.—The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£450 10 4
Arrears of call	36 10 0
Blends sold	7 7 0
Copper ore sold	520 1 11
Rent of stamp	2 1 8 = £1022 10 11
Mine cost, June, July, and August	£577 0 7
Merchants' bills	61 18 8
Old company's claim paid	122 10 10 = 781 10 1

Leaving credit balance £ 241 0 10

The liabilities exceeded the assets by £151. 4s. 1d.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an observation from a shareholder, stated that the cost for September was 167/-, and the cost for October, he believed, would be even less than that. There were some old bargains set by Capt. Price, which, under the new management, would be discontinued. He thought the average monthly cost might be fairly estimated at about 150/-; and that in the two months the present average returns would be something like 40 tons.

Mr. F. PAYON (the manager) then explained the various workings at the mine. He stated that since the last meeting the shaft had been sunk to the 70 fm. level, and to the east from 8 to 9 fm., they had gone through a very good lode, in some places worth 3 tons of ore per fm., and in other places very good tribute ground, such as might enable them to increase their returns. They had driven to the west about 3 or 4 fm., but not so much ore had been reallocated, which confirmed the opinion he had expressed on a former occasion, that the ore had gone east instead of west, and there could be no doubt that, whatever they had west would prove to be another shoot of ore. The winze in the 60 had been temporarily suspended, the water preventing its further continuance for the present; but he hoped in about a month from the present time to be able to sink the winze dry, when they would be able to break away the ore from the back instead of from the bottom of the level, and thus enable them to take away all the ore to a proper advantage. There was a large lode in the 60 east, and he had reason to believe that it would prove a tolerable good lode, as it was already producing good stocks of ore. Under those circumstances, he should at once commence sinking the shaft, and go down to another level. By sinking the sump-shaft, and putting out deeper levels, he thought they were warranted in believing their mine would shortly be in a good position. When the winze was sunk they would be able to raise about 40 tons every two months. The present prospects were rather better than he had expected to realise in so short a time—they were opening up a very fair mine. It was not what would be called a rich mine, but it was being worked at a very little expense, and he had no doubt in twelve months hence New Treleigh would be a very good property. They had sunk 10 fms., and 2 fms. of the sump-shaft had produced 13 tons of ore, which he thought looked very well. In about three weeks they would commence sinking.

In answer to questions from several shareholders, Mr. F. PAYON replied that with regard to Nicholson's shaft, until they got down to the 70 cross-cutting would not be commenced. It was very likely they would cut Nicholson's lode in the 70, for which purpose they would have to drive about 30 or 30 fms., but in the event of intersecting anything of importance by means of the cross-cut, sinking would be immediately commenced.

Mr. COX had called the attention of Mr. PAYON to that point, from the fact that Capt. Price had specially referred to the richness of the mineral there. Capt. C. Thomas had also spoken of the richness of the tin and copper; in fact, of the metal in general; but notwithstanding that, the working had been suspended at 20 fms.

Mr. PAYON had not yet seen the point referred to, because of the water. He thought if for the present they confined their operations to the driving of the 60 east, the 70 east and west, sinking the sump-shaft, and completing the winzes, they would be paid for their trouble. It was important in mining first to ascertain the objects to be accomplished, then to determine upon the best way to accomplish those objects, and then to estimate the cost that would be incurred in accomplishing them. He had no reason whatever to alter the opinion he expressed on a former occasion; indeed, he was more than ever convinced that as they drove east to cut the Good Fortune lode satisfactory results would be realised.—A call of 1s. per share was then made.

The CHAIRMAN said he was anxious to express his thanks, and that of his proprietors, to Mr. PAYON for his attention to the interests of the company.

Mr. PAYON, in acknowledgment, expressed his thanks to the Chairman and shareholders for the vote of confidence reposed in him. He hoped to conduct their affairs with honour and credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the proprietors.

A vote to thank the Chairman having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COX (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved. The accounts showed:—

Mine cost and agents' salaries, August	£146 0 5
Merchants' bills, ditto	149 15 9
Mine cost, &c., September	369 11 9
Merchants' bills, ditto	70 9 0
Dues on ore sold, Aug.	16 2 11
Secretary's salary	8 8 0
Printing	1 9 0
Stationery, &c.	4 7 = £1066 4 6
Copper ore sold	£364 1 5
Call	225 0 0
Dues	0 17 6
Received on account of shipping charges on ores	2 11 6 = 992 10 5

Leaving balance, debit £ 73 14 1

There was a balance of assets over liabilities of 3111. 19s. 7d.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

The committee beg to present to the shareholders the accounts of the mine, which are as follows:—The account for the two months' working, ending Sept. 30, 1859, showing a balance of 731. 16s. 1d. against the mine. The general balance-sheet, including the above balance, and showing a balance of 3111. 19s. 7d. in favour of the mine. A statement of assets and liabilities is also annexed. The committee beg to refer the shareholders

old workings, so that if it had not been for Capt. Coode there would have been that amount deficit. But had not that expense been incurred in developing the northern ground there would have been at the present time a balance in favour of the company. Therefore, looking back to the two accounts, shareholders would see, without knowing the minute of the matter, that there was a sufficient justification for the course that had been pursued. He (the Chairman), as a large shareholder, thought it was high time to make a change when large calls were being continually made, without any satisfactory results being obtained.

A SHAREHOLDER thought one specific charge against Capt. Howe was that he was engaged at another mine, which was contrary to the terms of his engagement.

The CHAIRMAN said that was only one complaint; but everybody would have supposed by giving Capt. Howe 12 guineas per month that he would not have accepted another engagement. By the change made in the management their mine had been placed in a much better position, and were it not for the outlay incurred in the northern ground, there would have been a balance to the credit of the company of nearly 1000L, and the estimates for the coming quarter gave a considerable increase in their returns. Their mine was being worked more vigorously—their northern ground was being opened, and the old shaft about to be re-worked, and it was estimated by judicious authorities, with all the charges thereby incurred, the company would not be minus more than 1900L. Capt. Howe was a man of considerable experience—he well knew the ground; in fact, in every part of the working he had proved himself an efficient captain; and if they could only strike upon those riches which the mine was said to possess, an occasion would be afforded for each to congratulate the other upon the success thus attained. Their perpendicular shaft had been sunk, and the results anticipated by Capt. Charles Thomas had not yet been realised, although some thousands of pounds had been expended upon the work; their object was, however, still to go in and intersect the lode before they proceeded further with any other work. The progressive benefit that was coming on urged him to think that their undertaking would soon be in quite a different position, and all their difficulties dissipated. They required about 1300L to clear off every liability attached to the mine.

Mr. GOLD said that as their former agent had held out expectations which could never be realised, and as upon his estimates there was always a large loss to the company, he thought the committee were fully justified in the course they had taken.

The CHAIRMAN said, as their present working was all in their favour, at their next meeting the position of their mine might be considerably improved.

A call of 10s. per share was then made.

The committee of management were then re-elected.

The SECRETARY stated their increased returns, and the improved position of the mine, were entirely owing to the superior working at present adopted—a more efficient means being employed for developing the elements that already existed; no new discovery had been made—no new element had been introduced. In their tribute alone they had reduced the amounts from 15s. to 11s., and other economies had been introduced, whereby the cost had been considerably lessened, and the returns increased.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

THE DUKE (LATE RAVEN ROCK) MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday.—Mr. J. W. WATKINS in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£554 0 2
Mine cost, July to September	294 4 2
Merchants' bills	169 11 9
Sundries	12 2 6
Advanced on arsenic	52 17 4
Law charges	24 16 6 = £887 9 5
Balance on account*	£ 53 5 0
Ditto paid by secretary	53 2 7
Call	512 0 0
Received for arsenic sold	29 12 0 = 647 19 7
Leaving debit balance	£239 9 10

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:

Oct. 26.—I beg to hand you my report of the prospects and progress of this mine since the last general meeting. The deep adit has been cleared and secured 75 fathoms, about 21 fms. more remain to be cleared; this we do as the men that roll the stuff have time to spare from other parts of the mine since the water has been let down. A whin has been erected on the deep adit shaft, and stuff cleared from the shaft. A cross-cut has also been driven on the cross-course 7 fathoms 4 feet 9 inches. Some small branches have been intersected, but nothing like the lode has been seen yet; the ground is of a very promising character, highly stained with copper; driving by four men, at 47 ft. per fm. The 20, west of Hallett's shaft, has been cleared and driven on the south part of the lode 7 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode varying from 9 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of peat, mudi, and tin, with spots of copper ore, driving by four men; the lode is gradually improving, and going into a very promising piece of ground; about 4 fms. above the back the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8d. per fm. in the west breast. We have also enlarged the plat at the 20 to Hallett's shaft, and in doing this we have broken some good stones of copper from the lode in the bottom of the level; the lode is 15 in. wide, looking very kindly. In Bone's stoppe, in the west breast, the lode is 3 feet wide, stopping by four men; this is just over the 20 end. In Opie's stoppe the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, stopping by four men. In Ash's stoppe the lode is 5 feet wide; here the men are rising for stopes, by four men, all producing a fair average quantity of tin-staff. We have had on the average ten men breaking of tin-staff, and have enough broken to produce 4 tons of tin, worth, say, 280L, which can be brought into whits as fast as the ovens require it; it will not do to let it lay by long, on account of its rusting. We have also altered the stamps, and put them in good working order, and made some alterations in the dressing-rooms, which is a great saving, and more required to be done in order to dispatch the dressing with a little cost as possible; when this is done, it will lessen the cost in labour and materials, such as timber. Burning ovens on the spot will be a great saving; this could be done with comparatively a small expense. I should recommend the 50 cross-cut to be continued by four men, and a tramroad to be put in the 20; this will save one man's wages, and also enable us to remove the stuff much faster. When this is done I should recommend a trial winze or two to be sunk to the bottom of the 20; also a rise put up from the back of the present end to Bone's stoppe, to admit the stuff coming down to the level, and also to ventilate the end. On the whole, our prospects are improved, and the tin ground is lengthening west. —S. COCK.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, replied that the costs for the past three months had been met by the ore raised. The raisings for that time would produce about 4 tons of clean tin, worth about 280L. He was satisfied that in the course of a month or two there would be laid open large extent of ore ground, which could be stopped perfectly dry, and brought from the deep adit level at a very small cost to the dressing-rooms, which were complete, and in good working order. The character of the tin appeared to be improving, and the copper was of a rich description.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired as to when it was likely the mine would be self-supporting?

The SECRETARY replied that he fully believed if the call which was proposed to be made on that occasion were promptly responded to, and the merchants' bills discharged, there would be a balance to the credit of the company. Their prospects were improving, and the tin was found to be lengthening out west.

Mr. TORKINGTON enquired what was the amount of the arrears of call?

The SECRETARY replied that on the balance-sheet the arrears stood at 155L, but on that morning about 40L had been paid off that amount. He thought they could not do better than follow out the recommendations of their captain, who was a careful man, it was an important point to put in a tramroad, which would be the means of effecting a considerable saving.

The report being approved, and the accounts passed and allowed, a call of 2s. per share was made.

The committee of management were then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Crabtree, Johnson, Gundry, Torkington, White, and Stuart.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed, and the proceedings terminated.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday.—Rev. J. A. WATT in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The report of the directors was submitted, which congratulated the shareholders on their favourable prospects. From the state of the works on the mine, and the indications presented, the directors, on advising with those competent to form a sound opinion upon the subject, concluded that a comparatively small amount of money would be required for the efficient working of the mines till they came to be in a self-supporting state. They, therefore, determined to issue a limited number of shares, upon which a deposit of 10s. per share was required. Upon those issued shares have been paid further calls amounting to 30s., making in all, with the deposit, 27s. per share, and the company having been formed under the Limited Liability Act, with a nominal capital of 20,000L, in 4000 shares of 5L each—that amount being sufficient for the purchase of the leases, and the expense of working the mines: there were, thus, two classes of shares. It was recommended that upon each unpaid share a further call of 10s. should be made, and upon that being done such shares should be converted into paid-up shares in the ratio of the payment made. Upon that conversion the amount of capital obtained would be enough to develop sufficiently the mines in all their branches, both as regards plumbago and lead, and exempt the shareholders from further call and liability, and a number of unissued shares, the property of the company, left to be dealt with as shareholders deemed advisable. Capt. Dixon, the resident agent, had been appointed manager, jointly by the directors and the proprietors of the mines, and entire confidence was reposed in his ability and integrity in the discharge of his duties. He had long previously been engaged in working the mines, and during his management there upwards of 200,000L of profits were realised to his former employers. The shareholders had been called together before the time required by the constitution of the company, in order that their opinion might be taken as to the appointment of Mr. Eales, the other manager. The directors congratulated the shareholders on the flattering prospects of the undertaking, in regard not only to its mineral productiveness, but also to its financial position, there being a balance at the company's bankers of an amount considered to be sufficient, after the proposed call of 10s., had been made, to develop the mines until they became self-supporting by the payment of dividends.

Dr.—Capital received upon shares issued £10,180 0 0
Ore sold 53 10 0
Sundry creditors 343 1 0 = £10,578 11 0
Cn.—Amount paid for mine £ 8,000 0 0
Mine cost, preliminary expenses, law and office expenses, and compensation for claims 1,429 11 0
Sundry debtors 796 10 0 = 10,226 1 9

Leaving credit balance £ 350 3
There are also assets, consisting of 1400 shares at 5L unissued, and 840 shares liable to call of 5L upon each.

The report of the manager, Capt. John Dixon, was also read, which, after detailing the various workings (of which the chief points have already appeared in the Journal), assured the directors that he had used all practicable economy, and had endeavoured to accomplish as much as possible in the time with the number of men employed. The present prospects justified him in saying that he believed those mines would before long prove a rich and valuable undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN having sealed the register of shareholders with the common seal of the company, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. He said that Mr. Eales was present, and would be glad to give them any information upon the position and prospects of the mine.

Mr. EALES said that the old men's stage was looking better, and they had a prospect of a good lead mine. It was his opinion that above Gilbert's level the ground had been

so rifted by former workers that it would not be worth working. Their great hope was in Hobson's level, where they had a prospect of a good mine.

Mr. JOHNSON asked how far Hastings' pipe was from their present end, and how long it would take to reach it.

Mr. EALES thought that they had about 22 fms. to drive from their present end; and how long it would take to reach it.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was a proposal to so deal with the shares that all should be placed upon the same footing. It was found, however, that to decrease the number of shares would not be legal; that proposal must, therefore, drop.

The question of the appointment of Mr. Eales was then discussed, and it was ultimately decided to pay him 100L for his past services, and 150L per year salary, until the mine arrives at a dividend-paying condition.

Messrs. Johnson, Gregg, Gundry, Worthington, and Harrison were elected directors, and 50 guineas per annum was voted to them for their services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austin Friars, yesterday.

Mr. JOHN ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved. The accounts showed—

Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., June	£203 4
" "	July..... 216 18 10
" "	Aug..... 211 5 2
To St. Aubyn lease and law cost.....	36 15 0 = £698 3 4
Balance last audit.....	£ 8 1 6
Call.....	375 0 0
Copper ore sold.....	283 18 8 = 667 0 2
Leaving debit balance.....	£ 31 3 2

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:

Oct. 26.—I beg to inform you I have carefully inspected this mine, and to hand you the following report. In the 43, west of the cross-cut west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is from 14 to 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode at this point is daily improving. In the 43 east of Hallett's rise, which is 6½ to 7 fms. east of the cross-cut, the lode is 19 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; at this point the lode is composed of quartz, copper, and mudi, and in the elvan course. At Hallett's rise, 6 feet above the 43, the lode is 1 foot wide, containing stones of ore and quartz. In Hallett's shaft, sunk 4½ fms. below the 43, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33, east of ditto the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding stones of ore; from present appearances we shall soon have a better lode. In the 22 east, driven through the elvan course in a much better lode than we had in the same level before meeting with the elvan course, the lode is now worth 4L per fm. In the rise in the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute sunk to the 33, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; this shaft is now in the elvan course, and the lode presents a favourable appearance. In the 33, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode

The 42 west is worth full 3 tons of ore per fm. The 52 west is unproductive. The 62 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 72 west is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. The stops in back of the 62 are worth 2 tons of ore per fm.—Gipin's Lode : The 42 east is 3 feet wide, containing good stones of ore; it has improved in its appearance since we commenced driving.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Oct. 25 : The 70 end east is extended from the engine-shaft 25 fms., the lode in the end being 3 ft. wide, which is now being taken down, and is much of the same character and value as last reported, worth for lead ore 12 cwt. per fathom. I would remark our progress in this end has been greatly impeded during the months of June, July, and August, in consequence of the very dry weather, the wheel not having a sufficient supply of water to keep the mine in fork for the men to work, and also the breaking in of the shaft, which prevented us from drawing up the stuff; but, however, there was no remedy. There are about 5 fathoms further to drive to communicate with the winze sinking below the 60 east ; the winze will be down to the required depth by the end of this month ; and, if the water be not too much in the winze, we intend to drive west from the winze to meet the 70 end driving east. This will be done if possible ; and I hope to communicate in about two months. Had we not been hindered in the 70, in all probability the end by this time would have been forth to communicate with the winze. We are now engaged in clearing out the 70 end west, which a new stope will be let in the back of this level, and the winze. The lode in the stopes in back of the 70, which are four in number, is 7 ft. wide, composed of copper, clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore (the ore being much intermingled throughout the lode, and not concentrated into a regular lead), yielding full 10 cts. of lead per fathom. Here I would remark we cannot take away much more than one-half of the stuff which the men are now breaking in those stopes without incurring extra expense in staves, which, of course, is not economy. I think from the present appearance of the lode, both in the top and bottom of the 70, it is worthy of a further trial in depth. The lode in the 60 end east is at present 10 ft. wide, composed of sulphur, copper, and spar, intermixed with lead ore, but not in sufficient quantity to value ; this piece of ground in the back of this level, behind the end, is let on tribute. The 30 cross-cut north is extended 25 fms. ; during the last 2 fms. driving we have met with many small branches crossing the end, composed of copper, mastic, and spar, but nothing of importance has been met with. The 20 cross-cut south is extended 46 fms. ; during the past fortnight we have met with two small branches, composed of copper, sulphur, and spar ; there is a little water coming out from the bottom of the end. The ground is much the same for the last 2 fms. driving, and according to the measurement to the south lode as seen at surface, we have about 2 fms. further to drive to intersect it, unless it has dipped south more than we anticipated. The winze sinking below the 8, west of the air shaft, is now communicated with the old workings, which has nicely ventilated that part of the mine. There is no alteration in the tribute department worthy of remark. The points now in operation are, in my opinion, the workings that should be carried on to develop the mine, and at the same time the cross-cuts should be driven on to cut the parallel lodes. In conclusion, I beg to say that should our prospects continue as at present I think we can return for the next three months 45 tons of lead ore, unless we are hindered by severe weather. We intend to sample, on Monday next, 15 tons of lead ore. The number of men will be much the same as for the last three months. The reason why the 18 tons per month was not sold, according to promise, was in consequence of the dry weather.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Oct. 26 : We have no change to notice since my last report.

DEVON ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, Oct. 25 : There is no change worthy of notice since last report. The ground in the shaft is still favourable for sinking, and there is every reason to believe it will continue so. All the machinery is in good working order. It is necessary now to decide whether we shall make it a 24 fm. level or not, as we have sufficient pump on the mine for so doing.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD.—J. Phillips, J. Hodge, Oct. 27 : The lode in the adit end is becoming more settled ; the size is now about 3 ft., and ready throughout ; we daily fully anticipate having a good lode, and as soon as any change takes place it shall be reported.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, Jun., Oct. 26 : The old lode in the 56, west of engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm., and looking kindly. The lode in the 56 east is also looking more promising. The lode in the 29 east is 13 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, mastic, and copper ore, yielding saving work. No. 4 lode, in the 56 east, has improved since the men have cut through the slide, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are much the same as reported at the meeting.

DUNDALK.—S. Bailey, Oct. 18 : The cross-cut driving towards the lodes in the 22 is extended from shaft 3 fathoms ; as yet no lode has been met with, but I fully expect to reach it by the end of next week. The 15 south is extended from the engine-shaft 43 fathoms, and is now forth within 7 fms. 4 ft. to McPartling's shaft ; the lode in the present forebreast is 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, sulphate of barytes, and blonde, yielding occasionally large stones of ore, some of which are $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. solid lead ; these stones are found embedded in various places throughout the breadth of the lode, and are generally coated with the carbonate of lead. This looks well for deeper levels, and, in fact, the character and appearance of the lode for the whole length driven on south of the engine-shaft is such as to justify the most sanguine expectations at a deeper point of development. We sampled on the 6th inst. 10 tons of ore, and in the course of three weeks hope to have 10 tons more ready for market. The 15 end has thoroughly drained McPartling's shaft, and as soon as the plat is cut in the 22 I intend to put the men employed therein to sink this shaft. The timbering and securing of the underlay shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and before the 22 is forth under this shaft we shall be ready to resume its sinking, and to open out ore ground with greater facility than by sinking the engine-shaft.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Oct. 25 : We have broken some fine stones of lead in the 20, and the ground is much more easy for driving. The lode in this place is of great width. We have driven about 5 fathoms from the south wall, and have not yet reached the north wall of the lode. The lode here is of very kindly appearance ; it is composed of soft white spar, barytes, and porphyry, with fine stones of solid lead and copper, of which we save the whole for dressing. This lode, in 10 fms. deeper, I am sure will make abundance of lead, as the lode is here of a most kindly appearance for making the engine-shaft is such as to justify the most sanguine expectations at a deeper point of development. We sampled on the 6th inst. 10 tons of ore, and in the course of three weeks hope to have 10 tons more ready for market. The 15 end has thoroughly drained McPartling's shaft, and as soon as the plat is cut in the 22 I intend to put the men employed therein to sink this shaft. The timbering and securing of the underlay shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and before the 22 is forth under this shaft we shall be ready to resume its sinking, and to open out ore ground with greater facility than by sinking the engine-shaft.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, Oct. 26 : We have cleared and secured the 126 to the full extent of the old driving. The former workers had not found the lode, but only just got into the line of it. We have just found a string of tin that is likely to lead to the lode. This level will now be driven under where the best runs of tin had made from surface to the 116, therefore we have every reason to expect much tin in the 126. The 116 is still being cleared ; we expect to reach the east end in a few days. The 116 cross-cut south is extended $\frac{1}{2}$ fms. ; we calculate from 10 to 12 fms. to reach the south lode. The ground continues hard in the 76 cross-cut west, and we have 3 fms. further to cut the south lode. The 66, on the south lode, is opening out much tin ground. In the 46 we are taking down the lode, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, good stamp work ; this south lode is likely to open out an extensive working westward, and there are pleasing features in the newly-drained levels.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Oct. 25 : There is no change to notice in the ground in the cross-cut in the 107. At the engine-shaft I consider the ground to be in an improving state. The lode in the 107 east is about $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and lets out pretty much water, and yields about 11 cwt. of ore per fm. The appearances of the lode in this end are certainly very interesting. The portion of the lode being carried with the end in the 107 west is composed of cap, peach, mastic, and a little ore.

GREAT RETTALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 22 : The slope in the bottom of the 20 is 4 fms. wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ blend, but we have more lode standing each side of the stope. The 20 is not on the same part, and in cross-cutting south we are getting into a mass of mastic, pebbles, and gossan mixed together, and expect daily to get into a good lode of blonde. We shall cut one of the Perri lodes in two or three weeks in the 30 cross-cut north, and hope to meet with something good. The mine altogether looks very well, and as we shall now draw the stuff through Stephens's shaft we hope to be able to increase the returns.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Buglehole, W. Arthur, Oct. 22 : There is no material alteration in any of our underground operations since our report of the 19th inst. We purpose to cut through the south part of the lode in the ensuing week in the 200 and 210, particulars of which shall be forwarded in due time. Our sampling of copper ore on Tuesday next will be from 200 to 210 tons, which is much less than it would have been, but for the delay in repairing our skip-road, but a good increase may be expected for November.

—J. Seacombe, J. Truscott, Oct. 24 : We have just come up from underground at the 18, and beg to inform you that the ore part of the South Cardon caunter lode, lately cut in the 50, is 3 ft. wide, yielding for this breadth 6 tons of ore, worth 75f. per fathom. Fawcett's lode, in this level, is worth full 25f. per fathom.

Oct. 27 : We have not any alteration in the caunter lode ; it will produce 6 tons per fathom. Fawcett's lode is considerably increasing in size.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Oct. 26 : In the 26 cross-cut we have cut a branch 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow ore, and has a very promising appearance ; we shall be able to see more of it in a few days. In the bottom of the engine-shaft we have three branches, from 2 to 3 in. wide, of solid yellow ore, underlying towards the main part of the lode.

EAST GREENVILLE.—G. E. Odgers, Oct. 22 : Yesterday we carried the boiler, bob, and the cylinder. The masons are getting on with the engine-house, and the carpenters are using every effort.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Oct. 27 : The lode in the 75, west of Red Whim-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. The stops in the back of this level are worth $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 36, east of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 24 east is worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. We have been at stand still with our tin-dressing machinery for the last fortnight, in consequence of the ironwork not having been sent from the foundry as promised ; however, it is all now on the mine, and we hope to have our buddies at work in a day or two. We hope to begin burning a batch of tin to-morrow.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Oct. 22 : In the 43 west the lode is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 43, against Hallett's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing a little copper, but not to value ; the ground is rather hard for rising, being in the elvan. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. 8 wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 33 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore, but not to value. We calculate to cut the elvan branch in this level in about 2 fms. more driving. The stops in the back of the 33, west of Hallett's, are yielding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 22 east is in two parts, each about 4 in. wide, and yielding about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of good ore per fm. The stops in the bottom of the 22, west of Hallett's, are yielding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fm. Our tribute department is without change to notice.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—William Hancock, Oct. 25 : No. 1 slope will produce 25 cwt. of lead per fm. No. 2 slope is improving, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. All other bargains just the same as last reported. We are progressing with the dressing department as fast as possible. We have been engaged the last two or three days taking down the old capstan and putting up the new one, which I hope will be in order to-morrow.

EAST WHEAL BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Oct. 27 : The lode in the 100 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 10 in. wide, unproductive. At John's shaft, sinking under the 34, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom for length of shaft : we have about 1 fathom to hole. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10f. per fathom for 2 fm. In the 12, east of the same, nothing has been done for the past month. In the 12, east of engine-shaft, on south lode, and in the adit end, east of same, on the north lode, nothing has been done for the past month. In the stopes in bottom of the 22, west of John's shaft, the lode yields 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin. In the stopes in bottom of 22, east of same, the lode is yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fm. and 20f. per fathom for tin. The slope in back of the 22 east, and the slope in bottom of the 12, east of same, are each yielding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin. The 46, east of east engine-shaft, is suspended. On the whole, our prospects are improved.

EAST WHEAL TOLGS.—Oct. 22 : In the rise in the 46, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, sinking under the 34, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. At John's shaft, sinking under the 34, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom for length of shaft : we have about 1 fathom to hole. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10f. per fathom for 2 fm. In the 12, east of the same, nothing has been done for the past month. In the stopes in bottom of the 22, west of John's shaft, the lode yields 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin. In the stopes in bottom of 22, east of same, the lode is yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fm. and 20f. per fathom for tin. The slope in back of the 22 east, and the slope in bottom of the 12, east of same, are each yielding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fathom, and saving work for tin. The 46, east of east engine-shaft, is suspended. On the whole, our prospects are improved.

FOWEY CONSOLS EAST.—J. Seymour, Oct. 25 : Since we commenced opening on the backs of the lodes, we have put down several pits on the lode the former party aimed at, and which they intersected in the 30 ; we find this lode west of the shaft to be large and powerful, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, mastic, and copper ore.

North of this is another small lode, underlaying south towards the No. 1, as above, and will meet this large lode about the 40 ; this lode will also unite with the large lode a little west of the shaft. About from 60 to 80 fathoms west of the shaft is a large cross-course traversing the sett, and crossing all the east and west lodes. Some 60 to 80 fms. further west than this is the Fowey Consols great caunter lode, which produces a great quantity of nickel and cobalt. There are ten very promising east and west lodes traversing this sett, besides three or four caunter lodes ; this sett is thought to be a most valuable property by all practical men who have seen it, and had the former party opened up the lodes as we have since they suspended operations, they never would have forsaken the mine ; or if they had only sunk their shaft 30 or 40 fathoms further west, it is my opinion they would have met with a good lode in the 30 ; or if they had driven off west from the shaft on the course of the lodes they would in all probability have made some good discovery, and realized a fortune. The position of the mine, both in connection with Fowey Consols and the granite range—the Fowey Consols party are working close upon their bounds, and have good courses of ore close to Fowey Consols East, and we in Pelyn Wood, east and south, have a good mine. What the former party have done is a great benefit to the incoming adventurers, worth at least 3000/. We have only to put up an engine and pump the water out, and commence driving on the lode mentioned above at once, and sink the shaft 10 or 12 fathoms deeper to the junction of the two lodes, and I warrant in less than six months after the water is pumped out we shall see something worth while.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Oct. 22 : The 70 end east is extended from the engine-shaft 25 fms., the lode in the end being 3 ft. wide, which is now being taken down, and is much of the same character and value as last reported, worth for lead ore 12 cwt. per fathom. I would remark our progress in this end has been greatly impeded during the months of June, July, and August, in consequence of the very dry weather, the wheel not having a sufficient supply of water to keep the mine in fork for the men to work, and also the breaking in of the shaft, which prevented us from drawing up the stuff, but, however, there was no remedy. There are about 5 fathoms further to drive to communicate with the winze sinking below the 60 east ; the winze will be down to the required depth by the end of this month ; and, if the water be not too much in the winze, we intend to drive west from the winze to meet the 70 end driving east. This will be done if possible ; and I hope to communicate in about two months. Had we not been hindered in the 70, in all probability the end by this time would have been forth to communicate with the winze. We are now engaged in clearing out the 70 end west, which a new stope will be let in the back of this level, and the winze. The lode in the stopes in back of the 70, which are four in number, is 7 ft. wide, composed of copper, clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore (the ore being much intermingled throughout the lode, and not concentrated into a regular lead), yielding full 10 cts. of lead per fathom. Here I would remark we cannot take away much more than one-half of the stuff which the men are now breaking in those stopes without incurring extra expense in staves, which, of course, is not economy. I think from the present appearance of the lode, both in the top and bottom of the 70, it is worthy of a further trial in depth. The lode in the 60 end east is at present 10 ft. wide, composed of sulphur, copper, and spar, intermixed with lead ore, but not in sufficient quantity to value ; this piece of ground in the back of this level, behind the end, is let on tribute.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Oct. 21 : I have nothing particular to inform you on the present occasion. The sinking of the engine-shaft continues to progress favourably, and the ground also easy.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—S. Gregory, Oct. 25 : I see no change to notice since my last, but I have to inform you that we have cut a splendid course of ore at East Caradon Mine ; they say it is a richer course of ore than has ever been seen in the South Caradon Mine. This I should think will give our mine a good lift, for this is, in my opinion, the only south underlay lode they have in their sett ; our north lode, as we call it, is the first lode that is discovered, which underlays south, and there is no doubt of its being the same lode ; and more than this, it shows, as I have said before, that the richest course of ore are coming east towards our sett.

GREAT DRYMN.—John Delbridge, Oct. 26 : The old engine-shaft is sunk 47 fathoms below the adit ; lode in the shaft from the 20, on the underlay. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore ; in the last 8 ft. in sinking the lode is much improved in appearance, and seems to approach a run of ore ground. The 47 east is extended 4 feet east of the shaft ; the lode 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore and blonde ; in this end we expected a change, as the bottom of the shaft is in holly ground, which in this mine was a favourable indication. The 47 west is extended from the engine-shaft about 40 fathoms west of Kendall's shaft, of lead flat-rod shaft, from about 7 fms. east of Kendall's, west to the present end, we had a run of ore ground, which may be considered about 47 to 49 fms. long. The lode in the end is about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. In the back of this level, about 6 ft. behind the end, a rise is about 4 ft. ; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 40 west is extended west of Kendall's about 70 to 80 fms. ; the lode in the end is in two parts, each yielding stones of ore and blonde ; this level yielded a large quantity of ore, and you may expect some good ore to be taken by the way, but most of the backs are wrought on. The 30 west is extended 14 to 16 fms. west of the little cross-course, which is 55 to 60 fms. west of Kendall's, and in an ore lode ; most of this level is stopped away. The 29 west of Kendall's is extended to the cross-course all the distance from the shaft in ore ground ; from this back you may still expect tribute ground. In the 40, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 30 west of the little cross-course, which is 55 to 60 fms. west of the little cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. In the 29 west of the 30, which is 10 fms. from the 30, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 28 west of the 29, which is 10 fms. from the 29, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 27 west of the 28, which is 10 fms. from the 28, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 26 west of the 27, which is 10 fms. from the 27, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 25 west of the 26, which is 10 fms. from the 26, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 24 west of the 25, which is 10 fms. from the 25, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 23 west of the 24, which is 10 fms. from the 24, east of Curtis's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. ; this piece of ground is standing about 12 to 16 fms. long, which will yield a good parcel of ore. The 22 west of the

level is worth 12f. per fin., the lode in back is worth 10f. per fin., and No. 2 is worth 6f. per fin. The lode in the deep adit, driving east of Borlase's shaft, and in the stops over the same, is worth 12f. per fin.

NORTH MINEA.—W. T. Harris, Oct. 27: For the last few days the weather has been unfavourable, and by consequence operations have been a little retarded. The only alteration to notice is that the sinking of Pugh's shaft has been resumed, and progresses as well as circumstances will admit; owing to the bed of shale underneath the large flat. This flat has for a time become smaller and less productive than reported in my last; but I have no doubt after sinking a little further it will again form itself, and become as productive as ever. The water keeps about the same. The severity of the weather has prevented the tributaries from dressing up their lead.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Oct. 22: The No. 1 south lode, intersected at the 30, in Edward's cross-cut, is about 1 ft. wide, underlaying south 1 ft. 6in. per fin., and composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and copper ore—a very promising lode; we are still driving south, to ascertain whether there is more of the lode standing.

The mine is looking well.

—W. Godden, Oct. 24: We have this morning cut the footwall of No. 1 south lode, in Edward's cross-cut; the lode is about 4 feet wide, 1 foot of it good saving work; this looks well so near the cross-course.

—W. Godden, October 27: I beg to inform you that we have suspended Edward's cross-cut for a short time, and commenced to drive west by the side of No. 1 south lode; the lode is about 3 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, underlaying north 1½ ft. per fathom; it is composed of killas, capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fathom, and we have every reason to believe that it will be more productive when taken down. When the end is driven far enough west on No. 1 south lode, Edward's cross-cut will be resumed to cut No. 2 south lode.

—J. Richards, Oct. 27: Murchison's Engine-Shaft: In the 62 west the lode is unpredictable; it however, assumes a promising appearance. In the 40 west the lode is 3 feet wide, produces good stones of ore, and is promising. In the 30, in Edward's cross-cut, the No. 1 south lode has been intersected and cut through; it is 3½ feet wide, 2 ft. of which is a mixture of capels, mundic, killas, and peach, the other portion is free from lode, and yields some good saving work. In the 30, east of Friend's cross-cut, on No. 2 lode, the lode yields good stones of ore occasionally. At the trial shaft the cutting of pitch, &c., in the 62 is all but complete, and the driving both east and west will be pushed forward immediately.—Trial Shaft: In Gorman's wharf, sinking below the 52 west, the lode maintains its size and productiveness, being 5 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 52, east of Gorman's wharf, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

OLD TOLGIUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 25: We are making preparations for sinking below the 60 with all speed, and by the middle of next week we hope to have all things in good order for the same. The ground in the 52 cross-cut is favourable for driving, and the men are making good progress in driving south to cut the lode. The engine-lode, in the 42 west, is looking promising, and producing occasional stones of copper ore; this end is not far behind the junction of lodes gone down in the 52, where a great change may be expected. In sinking the south lode in the 52 rise the same is improving, and we hope shortly to report more favourably on it. The lode in the back of the 32 is worth 2 tons of good ore per fin., and likely to improve. All other departments throughout the mine are much the same. We hope to get the new steam-whistle to work in about three weeks from this time.

PEDS-AN-DREIA.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, Oct. 22: The sumptuous have been engaged this last week cutting ground in the 100 for bearers and cistern, where we intend fixing a 12-in. drawing-lift, after which we shall be able to sink with more dispatch below that level. The lode in the 100 east is at present in disordered ground, but produces a little tin. At this level west the lode produces work for tin, with every appearance of its opening out a good piece of tribute ground. The lode in the 90 west, on engine-lode, is disordered, producing stamping work. We set the stops behind this end yesterday to six men and two boys, at 11s. in 12, and the stops east of this level, on the junction of granite and killas, to six men and two boys, at 3s. 6d. in 12. We have suspended driving the 55 east, and put the men to drive on another copper branch further south. We have holed the winze sinking from the 25 in the new lode, east of Bragg's, to the 40, and set the back on tribute, at 11s. in 12, at a standard of 60f. per ton for black tin. Our setting passed off satisfactorily; we set 15 bargains on tribute to 70 men and 6 boys, and 25 tribute pitches, to 88 men and 9 boys. We have sold our second batch of black tin for the month—12 tons 1½ cwts., for 93s. 18s.

PENGHENNA.—Capt. Hitchins, Oct. 29: In the south part of the mine, to the east of the shaft, we are driving on the branches or droppers, and have good work for lead. We have some gossan, and stones weighing about 7 lbs. of solid blue and white lead. It is beautiful work, and this is a promising part of the property, from where I hope soon to have good piles of work. A little farther east we have this week had an improvement in these branches, which, although hard, contain good work, and look likely to produce fair quantity of lead. In the back of the adit level, east of the sink, we are rising and extending the stopes. The lode is large, composed of lead, bleasite, and silver. The branch of lead is hardly so good. In the adit end the ground has improved, and the lode is improving; it is composed of mundic, flookan, and capel, and is the end is letting down more water than for some time past. We hope soon to have a good lode here.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony, W. Holloway, Junr., P. Rogers, Oct. 27: Since our report of last week the most important change which has taken place is in the stops in bottom of the 65, reported last month worth 200f. per fin., worth now about 50f.; some other pitches have a little improved, but not enough to make up for the falling off of the former. Our monthly settings took place last Friday, the particulars of which are as follows:—Number of pitches set 24, at tributes varying from 4s. to 18s. in 12; price of tin paid to the tributes, 40f. per ton; number of hands employed underground and above surface about 900. We would beg the shareholders not to be disheartened or alarmed at the falling off at one or two points, as changes in our rich deposits are of an almost every day occurrence.

QUEEN OF TAMAR.—B. Robbins, Oct. 26: The Albert shaft is progressing satisfactorily; the men have sunk nearly 1 fin. this week. The killas is of a deeper hue, giving stronger indications of the presence of the lode. In the last fathom driven in the adit the lode has contracted a little, but the quality of the flookan is much improved for making lead.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 24: During the past month we have driven the 50 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 2 fins. 4 ft.; the lode in the present end is small and poor; set to two men, at 4f. 10s. per fathom. We have driven the 100 east, on Kelly Bray lode, 8 fins. 3 ft. 8 in.; throughout this drive the lode will average about 2½ ft. wide, containing some good stones of copper ore, mundic, peach, prian, and spar; set to four men, at 5f. 8s. per fathom. We have cleared the 100 from the count-house shaft north, to Kelly Bray lode, 60 fins., and cleared about 30 fathoms south of the shaft, to a lode not wrought on, which is about 6 ft. wide, containing a large quantity of quartz, with peach, prian, and mundic, intermixed with some good stones of yellow copper ore: we have put 3 fms. 6ins. this month (which is five weeks) we agreed to give them 3s. per fathom extra. The fact is that we are obliged to timber the ground, although it is hard for sinking through, which takes up a great deal of time.

TAYV CONSOLS.—W. and R. Goss, Oct. 27: The rise in the back of the 56 is without alteration since our last. In the 46 end east the lode is more easy for progress; from the change we expect the character of the lode to improve. In the rise in the back of the 36 we have not any change since our last. In the 24, west of shaft, we are in the lode 10 ft., and no south wall. This part of the lode is composed of peach, mundic, and spots of ore. When the south wall is reached we shall stop the lode, which will produce a large quantity of mundic and some copper ore. In the tribute department the pitches are improving. We shall sample to-morrow 25 tons copper ore.

TOLCARNE.—Oct. 22: Field's shaft, sinking below the adit, is now down 7 fathoms 3 feet below that level; the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of gossan and soft spar. The lode in the adit end, 58 fms. west of Field's shaft, is 6 in. wide, gossan and spar, and is unproductive. The stopes in the back of the above-mentioned level is worth 10f. per fin. The lode in the adit end, 26 fms. east of Field's shaft, is 14 in. wide, yielding only 1½ ton of black and grey ore per fin., a beautiful looking lode. On the north branch, 21 fms. east of Field's shaft, we have not taken down the lode in the past week; we believe from its appearance that what is desired is quite as good as when last reported—1½ ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the adit end, 17 fms. 30s. south of Field's shaft, is rather hard; no lode or branch has been met with in this end since last reported. On Wednesday last we sampled 64 tons of copper ore in two parcels; 56 tons make a produce of 5½ tons make a produce of 18. We are pushing on the sinking of the shaft with all possible speed, with six men and six boys, four in a core, working on the junction of granite and killas, to six men and two boys, at 3s. 6d. in 12. We have suspended driving the 55 east, and put the men to drive on another copper branch further south. We have holed the winze sinking from the 25 in the new lode, east of Bragg's, to the 40, and set the back on tribute, at 11s. in 12, at a standard of 60f. per ton for black tin. Our setting passed off satisfactorily; we set 15 bargains on tribute to 70 men and 6 boys, and 25 tribute pitches, to 88 men and 9 boys. We have sold our second batch of black tin for the month—12 tons 1½ cwts., for 93s. 18s.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—W. and R. Goss, Oct. 27: The rise in the back of the 56 is without alteration since our last. In the 46 end east the lode is more easy for progress; from the change we expect the character of the lode to improve. In the rise in the back of the 36 we have not any change since our last. In the 24, west of shaft, we are in the lode 10 ft., and no south wall. This part of the lode is composed of peach, mundic, and spots of ore. When the south wall is reached we shall stop the lode, which will produce a large quantity of mundic and some copper ore. In the tribute department the pitches are improving. We shall sample to-morrow 25 tons copper ore.

TREGARDOCK.—Capt. Goldsworthy, Oct. 26: No alteration throughout the mine since last reported on. We have commenced a cross-cut south to intersect the south lodes, which I hope will prove most satisfactory; this drive is commanded by four men, at 6f. 10s. per 12 feet stent; these men are taken from the stops. No. 6 stops are suspended for a time. In cutting the turn-out road we discovered a large bunch of lead, in the bottom of this level there is so much water we cannot get at it with the present machinery. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as we can; the weather is turning up very much against us.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Oct. 22: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, will yield 5½ tons per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 110, west of engine-shaft, will yield 5 tons per fin., for 6 feet long. The lode in the 110 end east will yield 1½ ton per fin. The lode in the 80, west of Woodfall's, will yield 3 tons per fin. The winze sinking below the 70, west of Woodfall's, will yield 1½ ton per fin. Other parts are without change.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Oct. 25: Through the great influx of water we are obliged to suspend for the present the sinking of the new shaft below surface. The 20 end is a little improved. The stopes in the back are not yielding so much as they did. All other parts are without change.—Trelyon Lower Mine: No lode taken down since last report.

TRETOIL AND MESSEY.—R. Knapp, Oct. 27: Edwards's shaft is sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. under the 20. The cross-cut at this level, towards the Mine Park lode, is in favourable ground, and I hope to reach it in about another week from this time. Michell's shaft will be cut down and timbered to the 40 by the end of the present week. The stopes in the back of this level will turn out 1 ton of ore to a fathom. There are other pitches also working in the back of this level, at an average tribute of 8s. in 12. We have not yet commenced to drive at this level, in consequence of not being able to draw away the stuff. At Rossell's shaft the pitwork has been dropped 9 fathoms under the 30. Some obstructions occurring here we are obliged to connect the lift, and fork to that point before going deeper. We hope, however, in the course of a week or two to reach the 40, and commence the cross-cut towards the very promising lode gone down in (III) Park adit. The men are making fair progress in clearing and securing the 30, west of the 20 lead ore, which, when dressed, will make the parcel on the mine 10 tons of No. 1 and 7 tons of No. 2.

RITTON CASTLE.—S. M. Rudge, J. Kneebone, October 27: We are happy to inform you we have this day made a start of the engine, and are glad to say it went off in grand style; we shall be but a short time in forking the water to the 25, and at once get in the cistern and plunger-lift, and fork the water to the 35; push all the roads across at the 35, north and south, to cut the lodes; and get all in readiness for sinking the shaft 15 or 20 fms. more without delay. I must say there is great credit due to Mr. J. Waters in the erection of the engine.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters, Oct. 26: In the 62, driving south of engine-shaft, the lode is large, and much the same in appearance as for some time past, containing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the present 52 end, driving north of engine-shaft, there is no lode, but the ground is of the same character as seen in the 40 previous to our reaching the north pipe of ore, which for 12 fms. long and 7 fms. high yielded 3000f. worth, and we have no reason to doubt that we shall meet with it fully as rich as that we at first calculated. The stopes in the back of the 52 will average 16 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 north is improved, now worth fully 1 ton per fin. We have not yet met with anything good in the 30, driving south. Owing to the severity of the weather the dressing department is all but suspended.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 27: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 90, in easy ground for progress.—Hitchins's Engine-Shaft: In the 90 east the lode is 2 feet wide, containing mundic, capel, quartz, and good stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is from 15 in. to 2 feet wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In the 86 west the lode is large, from 8 to 4 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, and quartz, yielding occasionally good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 86 west the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and a little ore. In the 62 east, in extending the cross-cut south into the lode, the lode is showing improvement, and is now yielding some good saving work. In the 62 cross-cut, the south part of the lode is not yet reached. In the 50 west, and west of the ventilating shaft, the south part of the lode is unproductive. In John's cross-cut in the 40, east of the 30, the lode is large, composed of mundic, capel, and a little ore, looking very promising. I do not think we are through it; I shall be able to let you know more about it to-morrow.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 25: In sinking on the new lode from surface we have cut water, but the lode is still presenting a masterly appearance; we shall take the bearing of the same and then extend the cross-cut at the deep adit towards it, where the ground looks much softer for driving.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, Oct. 26: There is no alteration in the appearance of the mine since last week. We have sampled to-day 14 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Oct. 24: The operations are as follow:—Driving the 70 cross-cut north by four men, at 4f. per fin. Driving the 50 cross-cut north by four men, at 4f. 10s. per fin. Driving the adit cross-cut south by four men, at 2f. per fin. Since the last meeting the 70 has been driven to the 20 end; the 50 cross-cut is extended 70 fms. north, or 11 fms. beyond the 20 end. The 50 cross-cut is 16 in. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fin. The present end there is a change of ground, apparently as if passing through the brol of a large lode; it being in the cross-course nothing definite can be stated about it until opened on a few fathoms east and west. The lode we intend to cut is some 30 fms. or more beyond the present end. The rise in the back of the 70, named in the last report, was holed last week; the two men are now working the bottom of the 60, on tribute to 10s. in 12.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Oct. 26: The lode in the 40 east is 5 feet wide—peach, mundic, and good stones of copper ore; there is every appearance of a course of ore before long. The cross-cut in the 40 continues as last reported. The 30 east as last reported, 2 tons per fin., and the west of cross-course 2½ tons. We have taken the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 30 to both prove the lode we are sinking on, and also to ventilate the 40. This will take two months, and will at the same time pay the cost of sinking from the ore raised. I shall sample about 10 tons of fair quality copper ore to-morrow.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGIUS.—Oct. 22: Youren's Lode: The lode at Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is 15 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic. In the 120 west the lode is looking more kindly; it is 1 ft. wide, of soft spar, mundic, and jack, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 120 east is 10 in. wide, consisting chiefly of spar. In the 110 west the lode is 8 in. wide—poor. In the 100 west the lode is 16 in. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving east of Cater's, is 18 in. wide, 10 in. high, and 10 in. deep. The lode in the 90 west is 10 in. wide, yielding 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west is 12 in. wide, yielding 1½ tons of ore per fathom.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Oct. 26: The 52 and the 65, west of Percy's shaft, are in the cross-course; the lode in each end is at present disordered and unproductive. In the 75 west, about 6 fms. beyond the cross-course, the lode is 3 ft. wide; good tribute ground. In the 84 west the lode, or part driving on, is turning out 2 tons of ore per fin. In the rise in the back of the 94, a few fathoms beyond the present 84 end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We are cutting pitch in the 40 at Nauts'. In the 70, north and south of Bonville's shaft, the lode is from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore and spar. In the 65 west the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 60, south of Field's shaft, the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, containing a mixture of lead ore and spar. The lode in the 55 east of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 50 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 45 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 40 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 35 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 30 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 25 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 20 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 15 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 10 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 5 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 0 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Oct. 26: The 52 and the 65, west of Percy's shaft, are in the cross-course; the lode in each end is at present disordered and unproductive. In the 75 west, about 6 fms. beyond the cross-course, the lode is 3 ft. wide; good tribute ground. In the 84 west the lode, or part driving on, is turning out 2 tons of ore per fin. In the rise in the back of the 94, a few fathoms beyond the present 84 end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 65 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 60, south of Field's shaft, the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, containing a mixture of lead ore and spar. In the 55 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 50 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 45 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 40 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 35 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 30 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 25 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 20 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 15 west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 22: There is no change of importance since my last report. The 6s. east is worth full 20/- and west 18/- per fin.

WILLOW BANK.—Theodore Paul, William Paul, Oct. 23: The want of an efficient supply of water power is such a frequent hindrance that very little progress in proving the lode has been made since the spring of the year, and it has generally happened that as soon as the mine has been in dry weather has set in, and the mine has been full of water again. After the dry summer the men worked underground from August 16 to September 1, when they were then stopped from September 1 to 20, and worked only from that date to October 14, since which time the mine has again been full of water. The mine fills with water in about 24 hours, and it takes from 10 to 14 days to pump it out again. When the men have been prevented from working underground they have been engaged in cleaning and strengthening the ponds. The 40 east is 6½ fms. from the shaft; it has passed through a lode less hard and less mixed with spar than the upper levels, and containing copper and lead ores, but not in sufficient quantities to value. A cross-cut north from the 40 has been driven 3½ fathoms. A few spots of lead ore have been cut in the joints between the slate rock, but the lode is believed to be from 8 to 10 fathoms further north. The cross-cut south from the 30 has been driven 11 fms., but there has been no change in the nature of the ground, though the end has indeed been much better, which may proceed from being near a part of the lode. It is much to be regretted that the want of water power has caused so much time to be lost, but it is very difficult to suggest an effectual remedy. If the 40 and the cross-cut do not in a few fathoms more driving prove the lode to be more valuable than where it has hitherto been seen, or discover new lodes of value, further operations at this eastern extremity of the sett could not be recommended, and it, therefore, is not advisable to incur a heavy expense merely for that object, particularly as the western part of the sett contains a mile of the lode unproved, in which the 17 from the western shaft could be driven with the present supply of water power, and with backs increasing as it proceeded westward. We would, therefore, suggest that the driving of the 17 west from the western shaft be commenced, and be made the principal working, and that the driving of the cross-cuts from the eastern shaft be continued as circumstances may allow. The driving westward from the western shaft is recommended in Capt. J. Paul's report of June 14.

WILLOW BANK.—Wm. Paul, Oct. 26: We had last night, and again to-day, a good flood of rain, and the wheel was put to work; so I hope to get the mine in full working again shortly, if all goes well. I will inform you when I get the mine in fork.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, J. Medina, Oct. 25: We have finished cutting the 30 plat, and the sunpumps are engaged putting in plat solar and penthouse, preparatory to sinking below the 30. Next setting-day we intend to set the shaft to sink, and also at the cross-cut to drive north at this level. The lode in the 30 west is improving, and the 20 east and west of the cross-cut, has slightly improved; the stope in the back of the 20 are producing from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fin. There is no change in the adit to notice. We are getting on satisfactorily with the work for the wheel.

J. Hampton, Oct. 27: The 30 has again improved, and the lode at this level (being the bottom one, too) appears to be opening out good. The principal feature is, that there is but little mud in this level, and the ore we are now extracting from the lode at the bottom level I am sure is worth full 5/- per ton at the present standard, and the end is producing over 2 tons per fin. This evidently shows we are under the bed of mud in the 30, consequently a better quality ore in future may be relied on. There is nothing new above the 30. The stope in back of the 20, however, are still producing from 4 to 5 tons per fin. We intend to set the shaft to sink below the 30, and also set a cross-cut to drive to the north lode at the 30, on setting-day next.

MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.

SOUTH CARADON MINE is looking better, upon the whole, than for some time past, and has more reserves than any mine in the district.

WEST CARADON MINE is said to be in an improving condition by some parties, whilst others doubt if the present returns will be maintained very long, without a discovery is made in the deep levels.

CRADOCK MOOR AND GONAMENA MINES are under the same management. The former is paying small dividends, but ought to be doing better, its capabilities well warrant it. The latter mine is just paying cost, but with more spirited management might do better. This is a good sett, and capable of yielding more ore; why not take it away whilst the standard is high? Cannot they imitate the management in the adjoining mine, and take time by the forelock?

PHENIX MINE is improved in the bottom levels, and likely to do well for a long time to come. It is reported here this mine has been paying 10,000/- profit per annum for years past.

MARKE VALLEY is fast improving; Marke's lode having recently been cut rich in granite in the 90, or 120 fms. from grass. This is a happy event for the shareholders, who, with a former company, have spent nearly 30,000/- in bringing it to its present state.

TOKENERE CONSOLS will be immediately set to work by a respectable company, I hear; and as this mine adjoins East Caradon on the east, there are good chances of its becoming, with a proper development, a good property.

SOUTH PHENIX and WEST SHARP TOR are two young mines in this excellent district; and although a good round sum has been expended on them, there are good indications for ultimate success, and any quarter may find them in a similar position to their rich neighbours. The proprietors will do well to persevere, and success will, in all human probability, follow.

At NORTH PHENIX the engine-shaft has been sunk to the 113, and still sinking for a 120 fm. level. Here the prospects hitherto have been dull; but lately, in driving the 100 west, some stones of yellow copper ore have been found. The lode in the 100, where it cuts through, is full 7 fms. wide, and the ground south of lode is killas, but on the north it is granite. It is supposed by some people that not much ore will be found while the lode is in two dissimilar kinds of ground.

Upon the whole, this district may be said with propriety to be in a favourable condition.—A MINE AGENT: Oct. 26.

MINING IN THE PLYMPTON DISTRICT.

This district is situated in the parishes of Plympton, St. Mary, and Shaugh Prior, Devon, about six or seven miles from Plymouth, and within about 1 or 1½ miles from the Dartmoor granite.

BOTTLE HILL is the oldest mine in this district. It has, of late years, been worked privately by Mr. Crocker, of Plymouth, who is stated to have made a very excellent profit by it, merely working above the adit. The present prospects of this mine are stated to be of a highly promising character.

WHEAL SIDNEY TIN MINE, on the property of Mr. Strode, of Newnham Park, divided into 4000 shares, which are chiefly held in Plymouth, is shortly expected to be in the Dividend List. A great length of productive ore ground has been passed over in the present bottom level; and a new perpendicular shaft is now being sunk north of the lode, which is at present below the 40. This shaft is a highly important work, and will lay open 30 fms. of tin ground below the present bottom. The tin recently sold from this mine has reached the highest price of almost any sold in the two counties. The mine is under the management of Capt. W. Edwards, of Plymouth, who is also the manager of Wheal Emma, near Buckfastleigh, and of Ashburton United.

There are other promising sets in this neighbourhood, which we shall take another occasion to refer to.

This was formerly one of the richest tin districts in Devon, the old town of Plympton Erle (which before the Reform Bill returned two Members) having been a coinage town. Under the stimulus now afforded to the mining by the present high price of that metal, we may expect this part to regain some of its former mining importance.

The Tavy Brook, a stream that joins the Plym at Longbridge, flows through this district, between Bottle Hill and Wheal Sidney. At the head of this stream, in the granite, are situated the Lee Moor China Clay Works, the largest and most important in Devon, and now connected with the Port of Plymouth by a railway.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.—The returns from the Board of Trade show a decrease of 146,913/- in the value of British exports to the Australian colonies, during the nine months ending September 30, as compared with the same period for 1858, when the amount reached 5,030,717/-; while the declared value of enumerated articles for the same period of this year is only 4,883,804/- The latter sum is made up under various items, of which metals form a total of 1,041,877/- consisting of iron, machinery, &c.; apparel and slop, 821,329/- leather, 711,700/- beer, ale, and spirits, 582,591/- cotton, 480,367/- haberdashery, 467,920/- woollens, 255,170/- stationery, 214,789/- silk manufactures, 125,846/- linens, 94,405/- earthenware, 58,749/- oil seed, 39,929/- and soap, 18,195/-

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Oct. 26, Mr. L. H. van Hosten (Rotterdam) writes:—Since my last report the market here has presented no features of peculiar interest, scarcely any business being done of any importance; there are, however, buyers at 81 fl., but no sellers under 82 fl. This week's import has again been very large, on account of the favourable wind bringing many vessels in. We received 7040 slabs, thus making the new stock on hand for next sale 56,746 slabs. From the stock on warrant several shipments have again taken place.

In the London Coal Market, during the week, there has been some improvement. On Monday house coals were in good demand at former prices; indeed, in some instances 3d. advance was obtained. Hartley's and manufacturers' were firm, and several large transactions were effected. There were 107 ships at market, of which 19 remained unsold; of the 88 ships sold 36 went to supply gas contracts. On Wednesday there was again a good market, and there was no difficulty in obtaining Monday's prices. There were 34 ships at market, and all except 2 were sold; of those sold 9 went to supply gas contracts. Yesterday scarcely anything but house coals were at market, and an advance of 3d. was easily obtained. The whole 27 ships at market were sold, 15 going to supply gas contracts.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS.—Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, in their monthly Circular, state that during Sept. the exports had been—from the Northern ports, 263,941 tons; Yorkshire, 32,884 tons; Liverpool, 51,236 tons; Severn ports, 131,032 tons; Scotch ports, 47,349 tons; total, 626,492 tons, against, in Sept., 1858, 650,724 tons, showing a decrease of 24,232 tons. The total exports from Jan. to Sept. were 5,126,448 tons, and in the same period of 1858, 4,880,048 tons, giving an increase of 246,400 tons.

BIG MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd will proceed, on Nov. 8, to settle the amended list of contributions, which will then be unalterable without permission of the Court of Bankruptcy.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, October 28, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire	p. lb. 0 1 2 -	Sheets	10½d.-11½d.
ditto tubes	0 1 2½-0 1 2½	Wire	10½d.-
Sheathing & bolts	0 1 0 -	Tubes	12½d.-13d.
Bottoms	0 1 0½ -		
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10½ -		
Best selected	p. ton 110 10 0 -	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Tough cake	107 10 0 -	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17 10 0 -
Tile	107 10 0 -	" (hammered)	19 0-19 10 0
Burnt Burn	103 10 0-110 0 0	Ditto, in faggots	21 0 -
		English, Spring	18 0-23 0 0
		Bessemer's Engineers Tool	4 0 -
		Spindles	30 0 -
		QUICKSILVER	7 0 p. bottle
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	£ 15 0 - 7 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive	6 12 0 -	SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Nail rods	7 7 6 - 7 10 0	Foreign	20 15 - 21 0 0
" Stafford, in London	7 15 0 - 9 0 0	To arrive	21 0 -
Bars ditto	8 5 0 - 9 10 0		
Hoops ditto	9 15 0 - 15 0 0	ZINC.	
Sheets, single	9 3 0-10 10 0		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0 - 15 10 0	TIN.	
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0 - 5 0 0	English, Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx	13 1 12 6
Bars, common, ditto	5 15 0 - 6 0 0	" 2nd qua.	13 1 12 6
Ditto, merchant, in Tess	6 10 0 - 8 15 0	" 3rd qua.	13 1 12 6
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 15 0 - 6 5 0	" 4th qua.	13 1 12 6
Bars, Smed, in London	11 10 0-15 0 0	IC Coke	1 5 0 - 6 0
Ditto, to arrive	12 5 0 -	IX Dito	1 11 0 - 1 12 0
		Canada plates	10 0 - 13 0 0
		In London	10 0 - 13 0 0
		At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	

REMARKS.—During the past week the transactions in our market have been moderate, and prices have not varied to any extent. The general position of metals is steady, but quiet.

COPPER.—Although the standard has advanced, and the present appearance of the market seems very firm, yet no advance is anticipated. A good demand exists, and probably sufficient to prevent any decline in price.

IRON.—Sales have been but moderate, and mostly at rates slightly in favour of buyers. Rail inactive, merchant bars dull, nail rods in good request, sheets quiet. Swedish bars saleable at 11/- per ton, good Indian specification. Scotch pigs have gradually receded to about 51s. and 51s. 3d., m.m., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—The continuance of the strike amongst the builders causes a dull home trade, and shipments not being on an average scale makes the market altogether very flat. Spanish sold at 21/-.

SPELTER.—A few hundred tons have changed hands at various prices. In the former part of the week 20/- 10s. was accepted, since which 10s. per higher has been obtained, but buyers are not eager for any quantity above 20/- per ton.

TIN.—English remains as before, very inactive; foreign is also neglected.

STEEL.—Swedish kegs sold at 19/- per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—Shipments are favourable; price and terms unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The market has not assumed any new phase since my last report, there being a great paucity of operations, as it is the interlude between the American fall and spring shipments, and the period is too early for purchasers to anticipate their wants for the ensuing season. Prices are, therefore, not subject to any violent oscillation, having settled down to a comparatively low basis, and as it is well known that the makers of manufactured iron have small margin for profit at existing rates, buyers are willing to place their orders accordingly. Tin-plates are in a very unsatisfactory state. The enquiry for charcoal is trifling; coke slightly more in request for the Mediterranean, but the recent large exports to the United States, and consequent suspension of demand now, act as a great incubus upon the article, which can only be removed by a corresponding reduction of make for the next three months, and manufacturers have already diminished production considerably. Common tin rather quieter, but there is no change in price. Copper is steady, without any special demand. Lead is slow of sale, and the home consumption smaller. Scotch pig-iron is weaker—price, mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, 51s. 3d., cash. The shipments for the week are 11,765 tons, against 6386 tons in the corresponding period last year. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 61. 5s. to 61. 7s. 6d. to arrive, 61. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 71. 10s. to 81. 5s., according to quality; nail rods, 71. to 71. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 81. 7s. 6d. to 91. 5s.; sheets, 91. to 91. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107. 10s. per ton; sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 211. 15s. to 222.; sheet, 224. 10s.; shot, 254. per ton.—Tin: Common, 136/-; refined, 139. per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 24s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—During the last few days our market for pig-iron has gradually declined, a moderate business having been done at current rates; no great disposition, however, is shown either to buy or sell. Today we are quiet but steady, at 51s. 3d., net cash, for warrants. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 54s. 9d. to 55s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.—Shipments: Foreign, 6503 tons; coastwise, 5262 tons = 11,765 tons, against 6386 tons in the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON (U.S.), Oct. 10.—Since our report of Sept. 30 the market for mining shares has been inactive, and most of the quotations exhibit a slight decline. This result has been produced in a measure by a delay in the news from Lake Superior. The money market still favours the borrowers. Ingot copper is held at 23 to 23½ c. each.—DUPREE, BECK, AND SATYLES.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859; and also as compared with the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.		
	1858.	1859.
Coals and culm	£ 2,497,355	£ 2,582,152
Hardware and cutlery	2,372,418	2,855,813
Machinery —		467,098
Steam-engines	£ 4,890,562	£ 700,384
Other sorts	1,842,572=2,723,135	1,978,930=2,739,264

Mines, 115 to 120; West Frances, 9½ to 10½; Stray Park, 18 to 20; Wheal Beeth, 42½ to 47½; Ding Dong, 15 to 16; Catherine and Jane, 12½, 6d., to 13s. 6d.; Tamar Consols, 2½ to 3½. West Caradon declined to 142½ to 145, without any change that we could hear of in the mine. On Friday a demand sprang up for the shares, and they leave off 145 to 150, buyers and no sellers.

On the Stock Exchange, a fair amount of business has been transacted during the week. The following prices are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Graham, 47, 55; Great South Tolgus, 134, 13½; Grenville, 3½, 4½; Providence, 50; Tamar, 2½; Alfred Consols, 4½; North Frances, 6½; Great Wheal Alfred, 1½; East Wheal Russell, 8½, 8½; North West Bassett, 6½; South Caradon, 235; West Caradon, 141½; East Bassett, 160; North Downs, 13; Wheal Mary Ann, 33½.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—North Rhine of South Australia, 3; Dun Mountain, 4½; Port Phillip, 4½; General, 25.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 10½, 11; Linares, 11; Copiapo, 8½; Mariquita, 4½; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Cobre, 5½; Lusitanian, 1.

The Foreign and Colonial Mining Share market, "outside," has been extremely quiet during the week, and very few transactions to note. From information to hand, however, there does not appear to be any material change in the mines; and from their peculiar character, so far as the London market is concerned, surprise cannot be expressed at the general dullness affecting them. The following are the quotations received:—Worthing, 11s., 13s.; General, 24, 25; North Rhine, 1½; Box Accord, 4½; Linares, 10½, 11½; Mariquita, 12s., 13s.; Port Phillip, 11s. 6d., 12. 6d.; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Cobre, 49½, 50½; Copiapo, 8½, 8½; St. John del Rey, 10½, 11.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2507 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,151. 19s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 128½, 15s.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 6s. 9d.; quantity of fine copper, 179 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 29.	3474	129	5	6½	£3 17 0
Oct. 6.	4352	130	6	6½	6 5 0
"	13	129	18	6½	5 15 0
"	20	4352	133	3	6½
"	27	2807	128	15	7½
					6 9 0
					90 5

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½, 1s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 11d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1½, 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 17. 11s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1355 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,112. 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 113½, 0s. 2d.; average produce, 13½; average price per ton, 12½, 19s. 8d.; quantity of fine copper, 188 tons 6s. 6d. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Sept. 20.	2121	2105	3	6	13 2 6
Oct. 4.	1165	107	0	6	13½
"	26	1335	113	0	2
					13½
					12 19 8
					96 3 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been—in the standard, 5½, 15s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 15s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the advance has been—in the standard, 7½, 17s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore about 17. 1s. 3d. Of the 1395 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 448 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9½, and sold at an average standard of 11½, 15s. = 8½, 18s. 10d. per ton of ore; the remaining 947 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 11½, 15s. = 14½, 17s. 11d. per ton of ore. On Nov. 15, there will be 2095 tons of ore offered for sale, comprising Cuba, Cobre, Berchavon, Knockmahan, Springbok, British Regulus, Oukip, Bampfyde, Spanish, Australian Regulus, and Cuba Precipitate.

The following dividends have been declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
West Wheal Seton	£10 0 0	£4000 0 0
Dolcoath	9 0 0	3222 0 0
Wheal Clifford	6 10 0	3240 0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 10 0	3000 0 0
Wheal Bassett	5 0 0	2660 0 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1860 0 0
South Tolgus	2 0 0	1624 0 0
Herodsfoot	1 0 0	1024 0 0
Tamar Consols	0 2 0	1200 0 0
United Mines	2 10 0	1600 0 0
Wheal Soton	3 0 0	594 0 0
Wheal Jane (Ken)	1 0 0	512 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland	0 10 0	512 0 0
Bottallack	2 10 0	506 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 2 0	500 0 0
Bronfloyd	0 2 0	200 0 0
Total		£24,804 0 0

At Great South Tolgus bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2087. 2s.; spare materials, 17½; copper ores sold, 4327. 12s. 6d.; tin sold, 8½, 15s.; Carvannal gold sold, 12½; advances on tribute, 80½; = 7422. 13s. 8d.; Aug. dividend, 2100½; mine cost, July, 998. 9s. 6d.; Aug., 686. 7s. 6d.; royalty, half-year, 664. 9s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 60½; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 3029. 1s. 9d. A dividend of 3000½ (10s. per share) was declared. Capt. Daw reported that the staves throughout the mine continue to look well.

At Bronfloyd Mine quarterly meeting, on Oct. 18 (Mr. Thos. Miers in the chair), the balance-sheet showed—Ore sold, &c., 1247. 1s. 1d.; against three months' mine cost, 704. 1s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 543. 16s. 2d. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the quarter, and a resolution passed to convert the shares into stock, in accordance with the Joint-stock Act.

At the Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed—Balance from end of April, 4520. 12s. 2d.; copper ores sold, 10,821. 3s. 7d.; Pridemore Wood Mine for materials, 149½, 8s. 5d.; ditto for water rent, 60½; West Fowey Consols, for materials, 50½, 10s. 5d.; sundries, 192. 0s. 2d.; = 7422. 13s. 8d.; Aug. dividend, 2100½; mine cost, July, 998. 9s. 6d.; Aug., 686. 7s. 6d.; royalty, half-year, 664. 9s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 60½; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 3029. 1s. 9d. A dividend of 3000½ (10s. per share) was declared. Capt. Daw reported that the staves throughout the mine continue to look well.

At the Rosewarne Mine quarterly meeting, on Oct. 18 (Mr. Thos. Miers in the chair), the balance-sheet showed—Ore sold, &c., 1247. 1s. 1d.; against three months' mine cost, 704. 1s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 543. 16s. 2d. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the quarter, and a resolution passed to convert the shares into stock, in accordance with the Joint-stock Act.

At the Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed—Balance from end of April, 4520. 12s. 2d.; copper ores sold, 10,821. 3s. 7d.; Pridemore Wood Mine for materials, 149½, 8s. 5d.; ditto for water rent, 60½; West Fowey Consols, for materials, 50½, 10s. 5d.; sundries, 192. 0s. 2d.; = 7422. 13s. 8d.; Aug. dividend, 2100½; mine cost, July, 998. 9s. 6d.; Aug., 686. 7s. 6d.; royalty, half-year, 664. 9s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 60½; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 3029. 1s. 9d. A dividend of 3000½ (10s. per share) was declared. Capt. Daw reported that the staves throughout the mine continue to look well.

At the West Rosewarne Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Chatfield in the chair), the cash account showed—Credit balance of 267. 12s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The operations are getting close to important points, and some good discovery is daily looked for.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 199. 18s. 7d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 3000½ (10s. per share) was made. Upon the northern ground, the opening of which had been commenced, an outcrop of 450ft. had been incurred, nearly the whole of which had been liquidated by the produce from the new lode. The committee were re-elected. Details appear in another column.

At East Carn Brea adjourned general meeting, on Oct. 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1187. 17s. 7d.; May mine cost, 3257. 3s. 10d.; June, 3001. 10s. 2d.; July, 3127. 17s. 7d.; Aug., 3691. 0s. 4d.; advances on tribute, 15½; sundries, 14½, 10s. 5d.; = 7422. 13s. 8d.; Aug. dividend, 2100½; mine cost, July, 998. 9s. 6d.; Aug., 686. 7s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 408. 9s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The agent reported that in the adit there was a considerable chance of ground, as if approaching the head of a vein it being near the cross-course, favourable results may be anticipated. No other alteration to notice.

At the West Rosewarne Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Chatfield in the chair), the cash account showed a credit balance of 267. 12s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The operations are getting close to important points, and some good discovery is daily looked for.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 199. 18s. 7d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 3000½ (10s. per share) was made. Upon the northern ground, the opening of which had been commenced, an outcrop of 450ft. had been incurred, nearly the whole of which had been liquidated by the produce from the new lode. The committee were re-elected. Details appear in another column.

At the Pendine Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bawden in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 3112. 19s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The salaries of the secretary and purser were advanced each one guinea per month. Messrs. Bawden, Clifford, Bardsley, and Hallatt were appointed the committee of management. The committee's and agents' reports, and the details of the meeting, appear in another column.

At the Stray Park Mine meeting, on Oct. 19, the accounts for the four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 1591. 9s. 2d.; mine cost, May to Aug., 800. 3s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 657. 11s. 1d.; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 579. 10s. 2d. A call of 2½ per share was made, and the minutes of the last meeting, authorising the manager to purchase suitable steam-stamps, was confirmed. Upon the proposition of Mr. R. Dalton, seconded by Mr. W. Burgess, the secretary's salary was increased to nine guineas per month. The reports of the managers, Messrs. Chas. Thomas and Son, and of the agents, Capts. R. Pryor and E. Rogers, were read, which stated that the mine had just got into good working order; the main lode in the 180 was large—10 ft. wide at the engine-shaft, and 9 ft. wide about 30 fms. west of it, and showed the usual character and indications of the other mines in the locality, when passing in depth from copper to tin. In the course of three or four weeks about 300t. worth of copper ore would be sampled. Since the above was written, a further trial had been made of the lode in the 180, from which it was found that tin of the value of about 20t. per fathom had been left by the former workers, which it was thought would yield a large quantity of tinstuff, good enough to leave some profit on the working at and above that level.

At West Stray Park Mine meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed—Balance against mine end of Dec., 938. 9s. 9d.; labour cost, Jan. to Aug. inclusive, £230. 4s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 686. 11s. 1d.; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 579. 10s. 2d. Call made Feb. 28, 1852; copper ore sold, 1796. 7s. 6d.; tin ditto, 1781. 13s. 8d.; stone ditto, 77. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 569. 12s. 4d. A call of 12½ per share was made. Capts. Vivian, Thomas, and Berryman reported that the engine-shaft was down on the north to 180 fms., where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper and a little tin. The 43 had been driven since last meeting 18 fms. through a lode worth from 20t. per fm.; the end had passed through a cross-course, which disordered the lode, but now improving, worth 10t. per fm. The 30 was worth about 15t. per fathom. There were twenty men stops in the backs and bottom of the 30 and 43, where the lode was worth from 16t. to 20t. per fm.

At Aberdovey Silver-Land Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Colonel Tate in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 741. 3s. The report of the agent, Capt. Edw., was read, which stated that on Thursday last there were shipped 28 tons 5 cwt. of silver-lead ore. The crusher and drawing engine, it was expected, would be put to work by the end of December next. With their present machinery their average monthly sales were about 20 tons, and at a cost for labour and other charges of 22d. Mr. Davis said it was estimated that the ore to be sold the following day would realise 14½ per ton. The committee of management were re-elected.

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on Oct. 20, the accounts showed—Balances against mine end of April, 223. 9s. 7d.; labour cost, May to Aug. inclusive, £230. 4s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 373. 7s. 1d.; sundries, 24½, 10s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 379. 10s. 2d. A call of 2½ per share was made. There were 14 men employed driving on lodes, and 14 driving cross-cuts.

At Wheal Union meeting, on Thursday (Mr. S. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 706. 10s. 3d.; mine costs, July, 489. 11s. 1½; Aug., 334. 9s. 7d.; tin account, 228. 13s. 8d.; advance on tribute, 55½; calls received, 50½. 9s. leaving debt balance, 511. 1s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made.

At Devon and Courtenay meeting, held on Tuesday (Mr. J. Matthews in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 307. 18s. 2d.; August cost, 126. 4s. 1d.; Sept., 112. 5s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 46½. 6s. 6d.—492. 13s. 4d.—40. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance, 171. 6s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, held on Wednesday (Mr. W. T. James in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 131. 13s. 6d.; tin account, 209. 12s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 680. 5s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 92. 8s. 6d. The various operations are progressing most favourably, and the agent's report was considered by the meeting to be very flattering. The committee were unanimously re-elected.

At the Duke (late Raven Rock) Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 239. 9s. 7d.; office expenses, 10. 10s. 2d.; sundries, 36. 1s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 67. 13s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Crabtree, Johnson, Gundry, Torkington, White, and Stuart, were appointed the committee of management. Details in another column.

At the East Berth Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 307. 18s. 2d.; August cost, 126. 4s. 1d.;

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Minerals*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 4d. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recomendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and SIX MONTHS ENDING June 30, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividends and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS on VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MUNCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers. **SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE,** SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Thickness from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein.

By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.A.C., F.G.S. Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

GEOLICAL MAP OF WEST CORNWALL MINING DISTRICT.—Now in the hands of the lithographer, a Map of all the Mines from Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes (inclusive), and Truro and Falmouth, to the Land's End. This map is from a new survey just completed, and contains the boundaries of every mine, both working and idle, and every known lode, &c., therein. Scale, 2 in. to a mile. Price, 2s. plain, 3s. 6d. coloured, mounted and varnished.—Orders received by Mr. R. SYKES, the author, at No. 11, Parcœil, Truro, and at the office of the *Miner*, Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Nearly ready, price 5s. **TABLES FOR ASCERTAINING THE VALUE OF TINSTUFF.**

By Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of Dicloeth Mine, Camborne. There are a few copies left, by the same author, of "Remarks on the Geology of Cornwall and Devon," price 1s. 6d., of which the *Cornwall Gazette* of April 29, 1859, says:—"The lectures of Capt. Charles Thomas are no common publication. It contains the observations of a keen and intelligent observer, and the conclusions of an original and powerful mind."—Redruth: James Tregaskis, Ticketing Paper office.

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STEEL V. BRASS.—In your last Journal your correspondent, "Ferron," refers to brass ships, and very justly states that the price would be an object if its application; but I do not altogether agree with him, that ordinary best iron is the best material that can be used. I think good steel would be better, and surely the metal produced by Bessemer's, Musket's, Howell's, or Ripe's processes would be sufficiently near in its nature to steel to be employed as a substitute for it. So far as the building of ships is concerned, it would be better to attempt the improvement of iron than to introduce other metals.—W. C. C.

Mining in Ireland.—BROW HEAD MINE.—Mr. Henwood assures "Alpha" that this mine is precisely what he described it; if "Alpha" doubts, he will, on application to the proper authorities, be allowed to see it himself. Mr. Henwood did not forget the difference between the Irish or Cornish workmen, and the facilities of working the mines respectively. Mr. Henwood further informs "Alpha" that his remarks on the Brow Head have led to an interview with the proprietors who assure him that measures will be long adopted, when every convenience will be had at hand that the most faithful Cornishman can wish, and that the captain will be enabled to work the mine as it should be, and to do as he should do—a real and handsome fortune for his employers and himself too, and this partially by the aid of tributes, two parts of whom have already applied for information. Time will show both "Alpha" and "Omega."

LIMESTONE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DOLGELLY.—Your correspondent, "W. R. W.," cannot have the geological map of Merionethshire before him, or he would see that a series of calcareous bands is there marked, skirting the northern bank of Cadair Idris. These bands skirt the south of the road from Dolgelly to Llanuwyllyn, between 4½ and 6½ miles from the former town, near the Hafod farms. This is probably the point to which your correspondent refers.—GEOLOGIST.

NEW ZEALAND AS A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.—I was much gratified on reading the lecture of Dr. Hochstetter in the *Mining Journal* of last week, but must remark that my surprise was great when I thought how little had been done to develop the mineral resources of the colony. I know there is the Great Barrier Company in existence, but what is that in an extensive field? We want a company which will display energy, and spend the requisite amount of capital. We have heard of a company being formed for working Irish mines with a capital of 3,000,000/., we have heard that the New Zealanders are willing to expend money in inducing immigration to the colony, and now Dr. Hochstetter shows that the mineral wealth is beyond question. Why could not the "New Zealand General Mining Company," with a capital of 3,000,000/., in 3,000,000 shares of 1/- each, be formed, for developing the mines with energy? As the New Zealand Government are so willing to ensure progress, could not a guarantee of 5/- per cent. be obtained, so as to induce the necessary capital to be subscribed? It might be urged that the difficulty of obtaining miners would be so great, that the employment of that amount of capital would be comparatively useless; but this is a difficulty which would be easily overcome, by letting the Cornish miners know that in New Zealand there would be plenty of work at good wages, and offering at the same time ten paid-up shares to every Cornishman who shall have worked for two years in the mines, until 100,000 shares shall have been thus disposed of. This would do more for New Zealand than anything else I can imagine, and would equally well repay the capitalist and the working miner.—G. C. B.

NORTH WHEEL VEN.—Capt. H. White appears to censure me for giving you information respecting this mine, derived from a *miner*. He says that if I had called on him he would readily have given me all useful information relating thereto. Would he have told me that the lode was worth 50/- per fathom or 50 pence? I would quite as soon accept information from a disinterested labourer as from an agent in a mine. In one sense, a labourer is more independent, and, therefore, more likely to speak the truth—for labour is to be had at any time, whereas the situation of mine captain is not so easily procured. Capt. White says nothing about the 50/- end: I am, therefore, to assume that the miner was correct. I have no interest in the working or stopping of the mine, but my opinion I will venture to give, which is, that the mine will not be at work twelve months hence.—M.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.—The correspondence on "Herodshot, and Its Management," has brought prominently before your readers the fact of an antiquated and, in Cornwall, well-known evil—the supply by merchant adventurers. It is time that some means should be adopted, if practicable, to effect its cure; but how can it be done, where those merchants have the majority of the shares, or a majority in committee? Nothing less than an Act of Parliament can do it, unless the agents of the several mines expose continually as they occur all cases of overcharge, or of the supply of inferior articles. In the item of price they may compete with other merchants, but in the quality they rarely will when power is in their hands. The agents of most mines under the control of merchant adventurers know that an injustice is being constantly perpetrated against the adventurers, but dare not speak a word from fear of an instant dismissal. A recent case of this kind occurred, where the captain, under another name, exposed the bad quality of the goods sent, but he was discovered to be the author, and at the next meeting dismissed. There can be no reason why merchant adventurers should not supply the goods consumed at the mines when they speculate, provided those goods are both in price and quality on a par with those tendered by other merchants; but this is not the case. You do well, Sir, by using a portion of the Journal in attempting a correction of this enormous abuse. No wonder that some firms should become very rich. We live in a wicked world—an unrighteous age—and when will it be otherwise? Mr. Wolferstan deserves the thanks of the mining world for his stand against this evil; and to attempt to cast him for his good conduct exhibits in a strong light the iniquity of the parties implicated. I hope they will not succeed.—M.

HONESTY IN SHARE DEALING.—It is pleasing to see that your valuable Journal is always open for the exposition of every evil, as well as the good, connected with mining. The mining world are greatly indebted to you for the "fair play" which you show, by inserting communications pro and con in every case; so that if anyone's conduct is unfairly criticised your columns are open for his defence. But you know that there are some things in the conduct of some men *too bad* for defence. In share dealing I know, or have heard, of many instances of downright cheating. Your other correspondents have called attention to instances of this kind; now permit me to give one which occurred in or near Redruth. I do not perfectly recollect all the incidents, but the following is the substance of the case:—A gentleman held a share in a mine; a broker went to him and said that if he felt inclined to sell he thought he could get 120/- for the share. "I think," said the other, "that that is rather a low price." "Well, I will call on my client, and see how much he will give, and let you know." He went to his client and said, "I can get the share for 140/-" "I will not give that," said the client, "but I will give 140/-, and no more." "Well, I will see if I can get the share for that." He goes to the shareholder and says, "I have seen my client, who will not give more than 120/-" "Well, as I am desirous to get out of the concern, I will take it." The share was transferred to the broker, who paid the 120/-, and re-transferred to the client, who paid 140/- The vendor and vendor were at that time unknown to each other in relation to this transaction; but about twelve months afterwards they met on other business, when the vendor said that he was very sorry with himself for selling his share in — Mine for 120/- "120/-" said the other, "I was not aware that any share had been sold so low; I bought a share there for 140/-" The broker's inquiry was then found out—whereupon the vendor went to the broker, and told him that if he did not immediately pay him the difference (20/-) he would bring the matter into the County Court. A cheque for that amount was instantly given. Many brokers profess to bring the vendor and vendor together in their agency, but this is seldom done. In the instance given above, if that had been the case the broker's dishonesty would not have occurred in deed.—J. B.

SCIENCE AND WAR.—Energetic movements are making throughout the country for the formation of rifle corps, and the spirit with which they have been formed is most praiseworthy. But I do not know why the improvements of making war should not keep pace with the general march of science. In all our departments of commercial industry machinery is now doing the work that 50 times the population could not perform by the sweat of the brow. Has no machine been invented that would release in part, or lighten the labour of those who defend our territory—cannot Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Electricity be brought to aid in war, and make the contrast greater between civilised and the savage?—ENGINEER.

CHROMATE OF IRON.—If Mr. Henwood refers to chromite, I have seen samples from the Scilly Isles of very good quality. I believe it is also found in other parts of North Scotland, but am not aware that it is worked anywhere. I have been told it will pay well for working. I do not know that chromate of lead, or uranylite, is found in this country.—T. L. COTTINGHAM: *Mohr.*

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY.—Some time last May, when the directors of this company declared a dividend, your Journal contained an article speaking in very high terms of the management, &c. I have no doubt the management is very good, but as a shareholder I should like it much better if we heard occasionally what is being done towards developing our brilliant prospects in the colony. I notice, on the arrival of every mail, reports are invariably published by the directors of each of the other Australian mining companies—viz., North Rhine, Worthing, Port Phillip, &c.; but Great Barrier reports are exceedingly irregular and uncommunicative. I hope the insertion of this in your valuable Journal will induce the directors to give us some information.—A. G. COASTER.

SOUTH DEVON IRON AND MINING COMPANY.—As a shareholder, I am anxious that more publicity should be given to the affairs of this company. I have no doubt of the responsibility of our London management, but are our local officials sufficiently energetic—and, why do we not have some news of our workings in the Journal?—G.

MINING IN IRELAND—PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.—Seeing in your Journal of last Saturday a statement that the Crookhaven Mines are about being worked again, will you allow me to state that, having examined the property on two several occasions, I am most fully convinced that, properly managed and energetically worked, they will amply compensate the adventurers. I am not in any way connected with the undertaking, nor do I know any of the parties who are now endeavouring to raise sufficient capital, and this letter only proceeds from a desire to help forward a legitimate and most promising undertaking, when so many of a like nature which will not bear a careful examination are forced into the market.—C. W. OXFORD, C. and M.E.: *Mitre-court Chambers, Fleet-street.*

WHEAL CREEKE—WHERE IS THE £1000?—I have read the remarks that have lately appeared in the Journal respecting the affairs of the Old Company, and, as a present shareholder, I should like to be informed in whose possession the £1000 may be entrusted—the statement of accounts just issued duly notifies the debit of that amount for transfer of the mine and machinery—now, let us know who has received it? Everybody will admit the energy and ability of the Old secretary, and he should satisfy us on that point.—W.

GILLY MINE (Roche).—I recollect, about 23 or 24 years ago, it was stated by some old men then living in the parish of Roche, and it appears from a paragraph in last week's Journal they are not all dead yet, that a great deal of tin had been raised in this mine during their remembrance, by streaming on the back of the lode, which they said was very large, and still rich for tin, but for the want of machinery it was abandoned. It was also then stated that there were many branches of solid tin in the lode 2 in. wide, and as soon as a shaft was sunk and a cross-cut driven therefrom to intersect the lode large dividends would be paid at once. On the credit of those statements a company was formed, an engine-shaft was sunk, and an engine erected; at the depth of about 13 or 14 fms., a cross-cut was driven, which intersected the said-to-be-lode, and which proved the whole to be a *hocus pocus*. I was one of the last that was underground in the mine to inspect it before the engine was stopped, and I do not hesitate to say there is nothing there to warrant the outlay of a single shilling.—TRUTH.

ARREARS OF CALLS.—There undoubtedly exists an abstract principle of law, which provides that a mining company is not bound to pay promissory notes or bills of exchange made by the directors, not having express power given to them by their deed or articles to issue such instruments. The principle, though well established, is now-a-days considered to be inconvenient that the Judges view it unfavourably, and in the Court of Chancery the principle has been completely neutralised. Notwithstanding the above legal principle, the directors may receive promissory notes and bills of exchange on account of calls, and can sue upon such notes or bills should they be dishonoured. The directors may also endorse them over to their merchants, but in case of dishonour the merchants could not sue the company at law on such notes or bills, because that would be a violation of the above-mentioned legal principles. But as in such a case all parties to the notes or bills are entitled to their original positions, very little inconvenience arises, for the company can sue the call-holder for his calls, and the merchant can sue the company for the price of his merchandise. The remedy is, however, in the hands of counsel and solicitors, by inserting in the Articles of Association a power to the directors to make and negotiate notes and bills. The inconvenience arises from not having those documents properly settled by competent men when the company is established.—TEMPER.

HERODSHOT, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—As a large shareholder in Cornish mines (Herodshot among the number), I beg to thank you heartily for the noble and disinterested manner in which you have acted, in thoroughly exposing the unjustifiable attempt to get rid of Mr. Wolferstan by a *coup d'état*. If the Liskeard shareholders have any change to bring against that gentleman in his capacity as manager of Herodshot, by all means let me hear it, and, if proved, act on it; but Mr. Wolferstan has been too long and honourably connected with mining to be turned out by a side wind, without any notice being given to the shareholders of what was intended. I much fear (from my knowledge of the locality) that there is but too much truth in what you say.—A. DEAN SMALLER, and a Small Dealer, says in last Saturday's Journal: I trust the shareholders of Herodshot will rally and defeat this underhand attempt to turn out an honest and conscientious man.—T. WILLIAMS.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—In the report, last week, there was an error in the produce of the ore was sold; it should have been 9¾, not 2¾.

GILLY MINE (Roche).—The statement in last week's Journal respecting this mine is true; the shaft was sunk 14 fathoms from grass 22 years ago, and the lode was fully 14 ft. wide, as stated. There were about 4 fms. driven east and west of the cross-cut, carrying 8 feet of the lode. After the mine was suspended, the tin that was raised in driving on the lodes was returned by the under-steward and a man named Phillips, and it made more than 5 cwt.s. of tin to the 100 sacks. When this shaft is cleared up, which could be done in one month, the Gilly will be a most valuable mine; they might commence raising tin as soon as the water is forked out, and large dividends would be returned at once. The tin in this mine is of the best description.—T. PARKY.

EAST CARADON.—During the past fortnight considerable excitement has been created in the mining market, and strenuous efforts been made by several brokers to obtain shares at almost any price, in consequence of private reports being received by parties in London, intimating that a point of considerable importance to the future welfare of the mine was likely shortly to come off—viz., the cutting of the South Caradon main lode, which is supposed to run through the East Caradon setting a point certainly warranting considerable anxiety on the part of those interested. The consequence is, that the shares have advanced in price from a few shillings to 8/- per share, and even higher, though having been done, I am informed, above that figure. It is difficult, however, to look upon these prices otherwise than as mere dealers' jobbing, induced by private reports; and, therefore, so far as the *bona fide* shareholder is concerned, without foundation; as, in accordance with the general mystery as to its concerns on the part of the management, it is impossible to tell whether the rumours now in circulation have any foundation or not. For the sake of the mining interest generally, too much publicity cannot be given to all matters referring thereto; and anything on the part of a management leading parties to believe that the affairs are not conducted openly must tend to the belief that something is wrong, and, therefore, cause a certain amount of suspicion to rest on the whole class, and deter those from joining who would readily do so were they sure that everything was open and above board—at least, it has that effect on—LOOKER-ON.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

* With last week's *Mining Journal* we gave a *SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET*, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand; "Geology of the Province of Auckland," by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall; No. I.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by "Julius;" No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgelly.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryar's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Murchison's "Mining Review."—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

The returns from the Board of Trade are again encouraging, and fully warrant the view we have taken from time to time of the steady improvement making in all branches of our export trade, and the wholesome state

which these returns, inas much as there has been a decrease under this head for some time past, and shows that the favourable turn is effected.

The position of our international trade with respect to the precious metals is satisfactory. The exports during the nine months amounted to 28,669,653L, and the imports to 30,144,537L, so that the balance in favour is 1,474,884L. Of gold we received 18,246,774L, and sent away 14,497,372L, leaving, consequently, 3,749,402L to our credit; but of silver we shipped 14,172,281L, and were recipients of only 11,597,763L, so that in this item there is a balance against us of 2,274,518L. The countries which provided us with gold and silver, without any transmission of the precious metals made in return, were—Russia, all in gold, to the extent of 2,024,327L; Australia, 6,446,216, being 6,444,683L, gold, and 1,533L, silver; Mexico and South America, 8,890,937L, of which sum 1,476,616L was gold, and 2,423,321L silver; and West Coast of Africa, 75,035L; being 71,257L in gold, and 3778L in silver. To the Brazils was forwarded 158,421L, without any return, of which 69,224L was gold, and 89,198L silver. France took 12,522,175L, all in gold, with the exception of 306,698L, and remitted us 6,376,131L—namely, 878,601L in gold, and 5,497,530L in silver, so that the excess of our exports over our imports amounted to the sum of 6,146,042L.

The dealers connected with the purchase and sale of mine shares in the metropolis are once more offered an opportunity of securing the advantage of a place of meeting wherein to transact their business—a *Mining Exchange of London* having again been projected, and such an amount of energy and spirit evinced by those concerned as justifies its promoters in anticipating more satisfactory results than have attended the efforts of their predecessors. In the history of all institutions connected with the commercial transactions of a country, or of any particular interest therein, we find that they have commenced in the most humble manner, and have only gradually attained a position of respectability and usefulness by unceasing perseverance, and continual care to so frame the rules and regulations by which the members for the time being are to be guided, that all may comply with them without feeling that they are acting in direct opposition to their inclination—the secret of the failure of the Mining Exchange of 1855 was its exclusive character. The committee aimed at an establishment which should be in mining share transactions what the Stock Exchange is with respect to the general financial transactions of the country, and, therefore, decided upon a code of rules which, however well calculated to ensure the

and that a good price is required to enable it to be raised to a profit. If this is the case, and the mines are not finally cut out, we may expect a still greater comparative expansion of tin mining in Devon.

THE MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF WEST CORNWALL.—No. II.

The mining districts of West Cornwall may be described as bounded on the east by a line starting from the Bristol Channel, near New Quay, and following the boundary between the parishes of Crantock and St. Columb Minor, and the boundary between Newlyn and the parishes of St. Columb Minor, Colan, and St. Endor, through the village of Mitchell to Jenkins' Barrow; from thence by the boundary dividing St. Erme and St. Clement's, on the west, from Launceston and Probus, on the east, to the river at Tresillian Bridge; thence by St. Clement's River, Mopus Roads, and Falmouth Estuary, to the English Channel. This boundary does not include the whole of the Western Parliamentary Division, although it nearly coincides with it; it excludes in its northern part the parish of St. Endor, and in its southern part Probus and 13 other parishes east of St. Clement's River and the Falmouth Estuary. It comprises the whole of the hundred of Penwith (25 parishes), the whole of Kerrier (26 parishes), part of the hundred of Pydar (five parishes), and part of Powder (seven parishes); in all 63 parishes. Its length westward to the Land's End is from 36 to 37 miles, with a width varying from five to fifteen, no point in being much more than seven miles from the sea. It contains two of the principal granite ranges already described (Carn Menelez and the Land's End ranges), and five of the smaller protuberances (Cligga Point, Carn Marth, Carn Brea, Tregonning and Godolphin Hills, and St. Michael's Mount). A large portion of the country included within these limits is, of course, comparatively non-metaliferous; but it comprises in extent probably the most productive mining districts of their class known to exist in the world. Taking them from west to east, they may be classed into the following ten districts:

1. ST. JUST DISTRICT, in the extreme west, near Cape Cornwall, is one of the most ancient in the county, the mines having been worked for ages. It is like the most remarkable, from the extraordinary position of its mines—perched among perpendicular rocks torn by Atlantic tempests, and having in many instances levels given over under the sea. The principal mines of this district are in the parish of St. Just, and extend near the coast for a distance of about three miles, near the junction of granite with the other rocks. They have been very productive of both tin and copper, and include the following well-known mines:—Botallack, Wheal Cook, Levant, Botallack, Wheal Owles, &c. Other mines, scattered in the adjoining parishes of Sennen, Madron, Morvah, Zennor, and the northern part of Gulval, may be included in this district.

2. ST. IVES DISTRICT, adjoining the St. Just district, on the north coast, includes the mines in St. Ives parish, and in the adjoining ones of Towesdown and Lelant (as it is locally called, Uny Lelant). It is chiefly a tin district, near the junction of granite and killas. Some of its best mines have been, or are—St. Ives Consols, Proclance Mines, Rosewall, Balloch, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Mary, Wheal Margaret, &c.

3. MARAZION DISTRICT, extending from St. Ives district along the south coast, comprises the parishes skirting the east side of Mount's Bay—St. Hilary, Perranporth, Ludgvan, and the southern part of Gulval. Of recent years this district has not been very flourishing, but it has produced some very productive mines. Tolvaaden and Trell Charlotte are in it.

4. BREAGE DISTRICT, on the south-east of Marazion district, including the parishes of Breage and Germoe, and extending into Sithney parish, lies in, and to the east of, the granite of the Tregonning and Godolphin Hills. It includes the celebrated mines of Wheal Vor and Great Work.

5. WENDRON DISTRICT, to the east of the Breage district, in the parish of Wendron, and in the southern part of the granite of the Carn Menelez range, is a very ancient tin-producing country, and now likely again to rise into importance with the high price of that metal. Wendron Consols, Trumpet Consols, and East Wheal Gold are now dividend mines in this district.

On the south of Carn Menelez granite, the productive mining country does not extend east beyond this. We shall consequently return, and trace the mining districts eastward from St. Ives district along its northern flank.

6. GWINNEAR DISTRICT, adjoining the St. Ives district on the east, includes the parishes of Phillack, St. Erth, Crown, Gwinnear, and Gwythian, occupying a tract about five miles square. A considerable number of mines are at work in this district, although none of them are at present very productive; but in former times it had some very rich mines. Some of its best known are—Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Belling Well, West Providence, Tremayne, Lewis Mines, Rosewarne United, Wheal Tavy, &c. They are principally copper mines.

7. CAMBORNE DISTRICT, following Gwinnear district on the east, comprises the parishes of Camborne and Illogan. These parishes extend from the sea inland about five miles, with a width of about four miles, and contain some of the richest mines in Cornwall, amongst which are—Dolecoth, Carn Brea, West Seton, Wheal Seton, May Park, Condurrow, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, North Pool, Wheal Bassett, Westmost, North Bassett, South Frances, &c. This has hitherto been principally a copper district, but it seems this metal is failing in depth, and generally giving place to tin.

8. REDRUTH DISTRICT, again adjoining the last on the east, includes the parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, and Chacewater. It is, or has been, the richest copper district in Europe, comprising, among many others, the following well-known mines:—Great South Tin, South Tin, East Bassett, Copper Hill, Wheal Butler, United Tin, Consolidated Mines, Wheal Clifford, St. Day United, and Treavenny. Chacewater is a detached part of the parish of Kenwyn, in which Great Wheal Busy is situated. Some mineral ground extends still further east into Kea parish, but it is not of much importance.

This terminates, on the east, the great mining districts of West Cornwall, although they extend further along the north coast from the boundary of Redruth parish into the parishes of St. Agnes (or St. Anne's, as it is usually called) and Perranzabuloe, forming—

9. ST. AGNES DISTRICT, which is not so rich as it used to be, but with the present price of tin may be expected to improve. Polboer has been a rich mine, but is still making profits, although not worked in a regular manner.

10. NEWLYN LEAD DISTRICT, to the north-east of the last-named district, includes all the lead mines scattered through the parishes of Newlyn, Crantock, St. Just, the north part of Perranzabuloe, St. Allen, and the north part of Kenwyn. East Penrose, on Newlyn Down, was for many years the richest lead mine in England; but this mine being now stopped, the district has fallen into comparative insignificance. Between Garas (in Kenwyn) and Cargoll (in Newlyn) are the most productive lead mines in this part.

A few isolated mines are scattered wide of these districts, but their importance is not very great. Swanpool Lead Mine is in the parish of St. Just, about a mile south-east of Falmouth. The celebrated Caron Tin Streams are on the Rosnuguet Creek, a western branch of the Fal Estuary, receiving the drainage of the Gwennap and Chacewater district, from the debris of which the alluvial tin deposits do not originate. Taking a general view of these districts, we find—

1. A rich and concentrated development of metallic ores about the borders of the Land's End granite range, near Cape Cornwall, and near St. Just; with a few scattered mines here and there in the body of the granite between these two rich localities.

2. A wide, but not very concentrated, development of ores between the south-west borders of the Land's End granite and the west flank of the Tregonning and Godolphin Hill boss, forming the Marazion district; with highly concentrated development of tin on the east flank of the Tregonning and Godolphin boss, and in the killas country between it and the Carn Menelez range, from the Breage district; succeeded further east by granite tin districts following the Wendron valleys, and the streams forming the south flank of Carn Menelez.

3. The great metalliferous tract extending a little inland along the north coast from Hayle to Chacewater, a distance of between 13 and 14 miles. In the western part, forming the Gwinnear district, the metals are widely disseminated, and form at points rich deposits. In the central parts, forming the Camborne district, clustered along the Carn Brea boss, the ores are concentrated so as to form a range of mines of unequalled productivity, with tin apparently replacing copper at a considerable depth. The eastern part, forming the Redruth district, clustered around the Carn Marth Hill, produces concentrated deposits of copper, extending to great depths, unequalled in Europe.

4. A considerable development of ores, sometimes highly concentrated, lining the north coast, about the granite point of St. Agnes' Beacon, and extending into Perranzabuloe, flanked on the east by the lead district.

METALLIC PRODUCE.

The value of the metalliferous produce of these districts has during the last three years amounted, as near as possible, to the sum of 4,000,000£, or an average of about 1,335,000£ a year. The accompanying table shows the tin and copper ore produced during that period:

TIN ORE.	COPPER ORE.
1856 7645 tons £592,647	120,073 tons £725,096
1857 8347 tons 643,707	109,943 tons 678,063
1858 8618 tons 540,040	106,500 tons 605,573

This shows a steady decrease in the quantity and value of the copper produce, which is not to be accounted for by any variation in the price, but is to be attributed to the falling-off in the quantities produced by several important mines. But this copper decrease is compensated for by an increase in the tin produce, which in the present year may be expected

to exceed in value that of the copper,—a state of things which has not occurred for many years in West Cornwall. The heavy falling-off in the value of the tin produced in 1858, compared with 1857, amounting to nearly 100,000£, is not due, as will be seen by the table, to a decreased produce by the mines, but to a fall in the price of the metal. The value of tin has now recovered, and its present price must stimulate the mines to a largely increased produce. The prospects of tin mining have never been so promising within the present generation.

The lead produce is steadily decreasing, as will be seen by the comparative produce of the last three years:

	LEAD.	SILVER.
1856.....	3181 tons	100,005 ozs.
1857.....	2710 tons	72,251 ozs.
1858.....	2171 tons	65,508 ozs.

Among the miscellaneous metalliferous produce, the following are the only ones of any importance:—Iron pyrites, about 10,000 tons, worth 10,000£; blende, 1200 tons, worth about 4000£; silver, principally from North Dolcoath, value about 1500£; arsenic, 400 tons, producing about 750£. The quantity of iron raised in West Cornwall is comparatively small.

THE CHARLESTOWN AND THE CUDDRA MINES.

In the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 19 we recorded the suspension of the mines worked by the South Cuddra Copper Mining Company, the cause of the suspension being the want of immediate success on the Regent lode, and the inability of the adventurers, owing to then existing circumstances, to work the north part of the mine, and thus provide themselves with funds to make further explorations. Owing to the position of the Cuddra with respect to the Charlestown Mine, the adventurers in the former were unable to drain their mine without pumping much of the water with which the Charlestown Mine was then inundated, whereby a largely increased expenditure would have resulted. It was consequently deemed advisable to suspend all operations until the contemplated working of the Charlestown Mine should have been so far proceeded with that each mine should pump its own water. This point has now been reached, the principal proprietor in the Charlestown Mine having advised us that they have erected a 70-in. cylinder engine, have forked the water to the 50 fm. level, and are drawing from three shafts—the prospects being such that they have no hesitation in asserting that they will have ore at market within a very short time. Before the inundation of the mine, tin ore of the value of a quarter of a million was sold, and from the three or four mines of which the Cuddra is one the ore sales have reached nearly 2,000,000£.

The Charlestown Mine is at present in the hands of an influential private company, of less than half a dozen members, but the Cuddra is to be worked by a newly constituted cost-book partnership, the principal members of which are shareholders in the old South Cuddra Company, and as the north part of the Cuddra sett was known to be rich, it is fairly brought forward as an eligible channel for investment. In his report prepared for the meeting, Capt. S. Truren stated that "the north part should, if possible, be retained by the company, as that will be valuable when the old Charlestown Mine is drained, which is in anticipation," and now that other practical mine agents have had an opportunity of judging of the value of the lodes, his opinion is more than confirmed. To ensure the shares being readily subscribed for, it should be sufficient to state that the Cornwall Railway passes through the sett, that the leases have been obtained upon the most favourable terms, and that the necessary exploratory work has already been done—the locality of the sett should do the rest.

MINING ENTERPRISE, AND ITS PREGNANT CONSEQUENCES.—In the more bleak and barren districts of the south and west of county Donegal, the poor are subject to great privations and wretchedness for the want of adequate employment. We have, however, seen that Nature has beneficially stored the subterranean recesses of those regions with the elements of prosperity she has so scantily scattered over the surface of the hills, and they wait only the due application of capital, skill, and industry to render them the copious sources, not only of relief and comfort to the needy, but of profit and progress to the surrounding community. Instances without number might be cited to show that where mines have been opened and worked to any extent, a very manifest improvement is shortly observable in the general appearances and domestic habits of the neighbourhood. The labourer, mechanic, and tradesman alike participate in the substantial benefits emanating from their presence. The poor-rates become lessened, consumption is increased, and the farmer himself, duly reaping the results, is stimulated to a more effective system of culture, to the ultimate enhancement of the value of the land and the interests of his landlord. In many cases villages, and even thriving and populous towns, have sprung into existence, solely from the development of the mineral resources of localities which previously were characterised only by their desolation and sterility—the curse of the native, and worthless to the nation. The paramount position, power, and prosperity of Britain is mainly owing to the vastness and available value of her mineral treasures; and obviously her domestic interests can hardly be more effectively served than by the discovery and due development of these grand elements of success and progress, in every corner of the kingdom in which they may, in any sufficient shape or character, be found to exist. It is then assuredly a wise policy, not only of the State, but of the proprietors of mineral lands, to give due encouragement to mining enterprise, and every reasonable facility to the efforts of the adventurer. A spirit of liberality and fairness is, perhaps, more especially desirable in the Irish landlord, for by its adoption he best consults his own individual interests; and more, he very effectively serves those of his compatriots, in thus rendering the first essential towards the spirited development and useful diffusion of the boundless mineral resources of his own native isle.

THE STEEL TRADE.—Each week additional proofs are given that both steel consumers and the public fully appreciate the importance of Mr. Bessemer's inventions; and there now appears to be every prospect of the Bessemer steel becoming the greatest favourite in the market. A few weeks since we recorded the favourable opinion given in their report by the officers entrusted with the War Department Experiments upon Iron, and we learn from good authority that further experiments at Woolwich have more than confirmed the statement already published. It is, we think, probable that one of the greatest difficulties which Mr. Bessemer has to contend with in getting his steel immediately introduced arises from the appearance being different, and in many instances opposite, to that of similar metal manufactured by other processes. Thus, it is usually considered that iron without the appearance of fibre cannot be tough, yet a bar of the Bessemer metal, manufactured from ordinary English coke iron, and presenting such a grain that an experienced ironmaster had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be "frightfully cold-short," was so tough that a 3-in. square bar could be doubled together without showing a flaw on the outer side, which was reduced by the strain to 2½ in. in width. It is, therefore, evident that the Bessemer metal is entitled to the good opinion of steel and iron consumers, even upon this evidence of its value alone; and recent trials at Woolwich have brought forward another fact of vast importance to consumers—the amount of forging required is insignificant as compared with other metal; if a 3-in. ingot be forged down to 2½ in. it will bear twice the tension strain (the unforced ingot being equal to best iron of other makes), and by further reducing it to 2 in. the maximum is attained, and additional forging appears to have no effect upon it. When manufactured into boiler-plates, the Bessemer metal throws best Low Moor altogether into the shade, a section of 4 in. in Bessemer plate 1 in. wide bearing a greater strain than 2 in. in Low Moor 1½ in. wide, and a less strain than 3 in. in Low Moor 1½ in. wide, whilst the Bessemer plate is so tough that it may be doubled together and hammered close without showing a flaw. The new metal is now fairly in the market, and large quantities are already supplied weekly, the prices being—Best tilted tool steel, 4 in. and upwards, in square, round, oval, octagon, and flat bars, 44s per cwt.; ½ ditto, 46s; 5-16ths ditto, 54s; ¼ ditto, 60s; and 3-16ths ditto, 75s. Direct cast-steel bars, 14 in., 25s.; above ½ in., 27s.; ½ in., 28s.; ¾ in., 30s.; 5-16ths in., 32s.; and ½ in., 37s. The extras are on octagon 2s., and on round and oval 3s. per cwt. for 1 in. and smaller sizes of direct cast-steel. Cast-steel boiler plates, up to 3 cwt., 25s.; sheets, 8 to 14 wire gauge, 25s.; piston-rods, shafting, &c., 25s.; and ingots, 56 lbs. to 20 cwt., 20s. per cwt.

THE IRON TRADE IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Commerce has recently decided, at the request of the ironmasters, that the founders and manufacturers shall be admitted under the temporary order for importation from abroad: it is supposed that some activity will be given shortly to the demand for English and other manufacture. They are to furnish the Minister with a statement of the forms, dimensions, and quantities required, and with such other information as will prove beyond question the application of which is to be made of the imported material. They are even asked to furnish drawings of the complete machines, or parts of the machines, for which the steel is required, to

gether with copies of contracts, showing what sort is agreed for! This announcement supplies a fine comment upon the protective system, and gives a good idea of the helpless condition of French manufacturers, who are as much children in commercial matters as their countrymen generally are in politics. When will France be old enough to walk without go-carts and leading-strings?

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

OCT. 26.—I am glad to perceive by a paragraph in last week's *Journal* that a new Mining Exchange is about being formed, and I sincerely trust that the same elements of strife which caused the downfall of the former association will be carefully excluded, and that the management will be carried out in such a way as to engender confidence on the part of the public, and, consequently, promote stability. That a Mining Exchange can exist, and one properly managed, too, it would be a slur on the entire mining community to deny, and it is manifest that the number of members is sufficiently great to give plenty of business to a separate Exchange. In the commencement, however, it has been suggested that an official list, published in connection with that of the Stock Exchange, and under the direction of its committee, would greatly enhance its usefulness for some time to come, particularly as many of the Mining Exchange members will, doubtless, be also connected with the Room. Whatever arrangement is come to, may the establishment of the new Mining Exchange be prosperous, and lead to the extension of legitimate business.

The Castletown Mining Company has been so well introduced through the medium of a Leader in the last *Journal*, that much further allusion is not necessary. I may, however, notice some of the leading features of the new company, as set forth in the prospectus, and the agents' reports. As far as the prospectus is concerned, the directory appears to be highly respectable, as also all those connected with the company in other capacities, as bankers, brokers, and solicitors. The mines are situated in the county Cork, four miles south of Skibbereen, and are in a clay-slate formation. The grant extends over 1800 acres. The number of the lodges already discovered is 12; and some of these have been worked on. On the Great North Mine lode a whim-shaft has been sunk 40 fms., and an adit level driven 108 fms. on the course of the lode. A 10 fm. level has been driven 100 fms., and a 20 fm. level 25 fms. From these levels it is stated that 1200 tons of ore have been raised, and are now lying at surface. Of the property generally the report from Captain Matthew Francis and Captain Thomas Kitto, to which I shall refer, are highly favourable. For the property it is proposed to give 8250 shares and 750£ in money, out of which the promoters are to be compensated. It is stated that a new lease will be obtained for 21 years, at 1-18th royalty, and the entire capital is fixed at 27,000£; the whole amount, however, will not be required, as the report of Captain M. Francis goes on to say that "After the erection of suitable machinery and crushing power a profit of 600£ per month may be easily made in the present state of the mine." He also adds that this rate of profit may be relied on for a long period; he states, however, that heavy machinery will be required for crushing, as although the ore stuff is of rich quality, and high percentage, it will require to be reduced to a fine powder for the purposes of separation. He states that the great lode at present is very large, and yields about 20 tons of ore stuff to a linear fathom. Captain Kitto, in his report, fully bears out Captain Francis in his anticipations, while the head agent at the mines, Captain W. Giles, describes the property as one of the finest speculations he ever saw. The prospectus concludes by stating that a sub-committee will be formed from the directory to superintend the working of the mines.

The Comorre Mining Company is still getting a good deal of fresh adhesion, and within the last week I understand that a considerable number of shares has been taken up by those likely to be well informed as to the prospects. This shows the confidence engendered by the formation of a Dublin directory, and those interested in the success of the Castletown Company would do well to seriously consider the adoption of a like course.

Mining shares have been very little dealt in here during the week, and in value no change of importance from the prices last given can be reported.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

OCT. 27.—During the past week some few fresh orders have been received, chiefly from the Continent, and the result is that at the principal works an increased degree of activity is observable. For a long time past the Russian demand for iron has been on an extensive scale; the agents in this county have had their hands quite full, and the firms to whom commissions have been entrusted have found all the resources at their disposal called into requisition. There seems no probability that this enquiry will decrease for some time to come; on the other hand, it is probable that the large works in connection with railways, iron ship-building, &c., now being carried out in Russia, will lead to a still larger consumption of English manufactured iron than heretof

(hitherto a nominal one) being considered to be a matter for consideration on the part of the colliery proprietors, seeing that, when manufactured, patent fuel forms a commodity in the market likely to militate against the coal interest on the score of consumption.

Mr. W. P. Stravé, C.E., of Swansea, well known from his long connection with the coal mining of the district, and one of the proprietors of the Mynedd Bach-y-Glo Colliery, has been appointed manager of the works of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, at Cwmavon.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Oct. 27.—There is no change to report in the aspect of the Iron Trade. There is a steady demand for hoops, sheets, and plates, but less enquiry for bars, which can be purchased of a fair quality more than 10 per cent. below the trade prices.

In the Hardware Trades there is the same steady, but rather quiet trade previously spoken of. The accounts from Birmingham represent trade as greatly improving.

The charrmers' strike, although many of the men are at work, is not entirely over. Messrs. Wood Brothers, of Stourbridge, state that five or six weeks ago they were willing to give the advance asked for, but their men insisted upon their discharging all the non-Union men who had been working for them during the strike, as a condition of their resuming work. This applies not only to their works at Stourbridge, but also to their establishment at Chester, where their men refuse to work unless they discharge the non-Union men at Stourbridge. In every small question between a master and his men the Union is appealed to, and an almost universal feeling of antagonism between employed and employers is thus created.

A fatal accident at the Crimex Colliery, near Walsall, belonging to Mr. Stubbs, was the subject of investigation before the coroner and a jury in the early part of the week. It appeared that the pit was liable to what is ordinarily called choke-damp, and that a fire was kept at the bottom of the up-cast shaft, with a view to ventilate the pit, and was so placed with special regard to the existence of this poisonous gas in the mine. On Oct. 19 this fire was extinguished for the greater part of the day, by order of the engineer, for the purpose of repairing the pump, but the men worked as usual, and for the earlier part of the day without injury. One man, however, remained in the pit during the night, and he and three horses were dead in the morning, and it was found impossible for men to descend until means had been taken to ventilate the workings. Not only was the means of ventilation removed without any precaution being taken against the possible, or rather the probable, danger to which the men would be exposed by it, but the chartermaster of the pit, who had been working it for seven weeks, stated at the inquest that he was not aware, until the occurrence of the accident, that the mine was liable to the accumulation of choke-damp, nor that the fire was removed on the day in question, or had he seen so, he should have taken his horses out! The Government Inspector does not appear to have taken up this case, and the jury dealt with it by returning a verdict of "Accidental Death." It is needless to remark on the reckless disregard of life and the loose management which this accident proves to have prevailed.

It was mentioned some weeks ago that notice had been given by Mr. Duigan, one of the Walsall Improvement Commissioners, that he should call the attention of that body to the operation of the 108th section of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, which requires that provision should be made for the consumption of smoke. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Commissioners on Monday evening, and the clerk advised that body that they might be compelled to put the Act into operation. With a view to give time for such provisions as the law required to be adopted, it was agreed to send a copy of a resolution to all persons liable to the provisions of the Act, "informing them if they do not adopt the necessary measures, the Commissioners may themselves be proceeded against to compel them to enforce the law."

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Oct. 27.—The Iron Trade continues to present renewed indications of prosperity. Since the termination of the quarterly meetings the trade has been more active, and orders have been given out with greater freedom. The rates for all descriptions of iron are well maintained, and the demand for shipment is increasing. All mills and forges are in full operation, and it is highly probable that trade will be brisk throughout the winter. In the Lancashire district the enquiry for engines and machinery is much greater than for some time past, the orders consisting chiefly for different foreign countries.

The Coal Trade is improving in activity, and the winter demand has now fairly set in. The severe coldness of the weather has had the effect of nearly doubling the demand for household purposes. The coal masters of South Yorkshire complain loudly of the dullness of the demand at the present time; and they attribute it to the very high charges made by the Great Northern Railway Company for coal to the metropolis, as compared with the Midland and the London and North-Western. As soon as the Great Northern agreed to abandon their position as coal merchants and become carriers, it was anticipated that there would be a largely increased coal traffic over their line by the individual competition which would thus be created by the new arrangement. The London and North-Western and the Midland, on July 1, reduced their through rates to London 6d. per ton. The Midland receive the great bulk of their mineral traffic from the Derbyshire coal fields, and it being nearer London than the South Yorkshire they are enabled to compete on more advantageous terms than the Great Northern is in respect to the South Yorkshire field, more especially as the South Yorkshire take the first portion of their rate. The Great Northern charged an extra 1s. per ton on the 1st instant, on the principle that the coalowners ought to pay 1s. more in winter than summer. This arrangement has had such a bad effect on the trade and the traffic, that the directors have, of their own accord, determined to abandon the extra 1s. per ton for the present, and we have no doubt they will find it to their advantage to abandon the extra charge for the future. The strike at the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, is still existing, and the masters and workmen are as far off a settlement as they were on the first week of the dispute. A Mr. Richard Mitchell, one of the turn-outs, comes out in print in vindication of the conduct of the men, and charges the press with not having dealt fairly with them: he says the press and the public have much to say on the impolicy of strikes, and the consequent loss to the proprietary. He says the men were locked out because they would not submit to a reduction of 3s. 9d. per fortnight; that the proprietors had, at the same time, secured an advantage of 1s. 6d. per ton by the new agreement with the Great Northern Railway Company. He also says that the 120 men now at work do not produce as much coal as 20 good miners. That the men established a library, Sunday school, and preaching house; all of which have been broken up.

We are informed that the North Derbyshire Mining Company have recommenced pumping and sinking operations at Calver Sough, the work having been stopped by an accident. The Mill Town and Mill Dene Mines are doing well; the latter company have just had a sale of ore, we believe 60 loads. There is very little doing in mining shares, and but few transactions take place on 'Change.

The safety-valve controversy appears to be dying a natural death. The last phase in the dispute is as to certain words used by Mr. Longridge, the Chief Inspector of boilers, in reference to Mr. Hopkinson's valve. Mr. Hopkinson says that Mr. Longridge in his evidence before a coroner's inquest said, "Mr. Hopkinson's valve is a very good one, and I have recommended it." Mr. J. Elliott denies the accuracy of the quotation. Mr. Hopkinson says Mr. Elliott has so little care for truth that he declines to enter into further communication with him, but offers to forfeit 25l. if he can burst one of Hopkinson's boilers with a safety-valve attached.

APPLICATION OF ALUMINIUM.—Mr. Stephen Barker, the well-known metallurgist of Birmingham, will be remembered as one of the earliest manufacturers in this country of the metal aluminium, and but few could be found in a better position for pushing the sale, provided its utility could have been proved. We understand, however, that at present prices there is no demand, and present prospects do not appear favourable to creating one. He could supply it at 5s. 6d. per oz. in large quantities, and any weight might be had, but the retail price is 10s. per oz.—the usual quantity purchased being 34 oz., 1 oz. being a remarkable order. For two years Mr. Barker has had some aluminium spoons upon his office shelf, and they have the appearance of poor Britannia metal, and in his opinion is not at all likely to be preferred to silver. Indeed, it is not only little better in appearance than lead, but has some of the qualities of lead also; for example, with a little rubbing the black will come off on paper or white gloves, as is the case with lead; whilst the fact of its being but one-third the weight of silver would

prevent its being used even plated, as ordinary plated Britannia metal would be a more deceptive substitute for the pure silver. The only use to which Mr. Barker considers it might be applied is as a substitute for zinc in the coating of brass plates, and, of course, this application would not be practicable until it can be procured at 30s. per cwt. At present it may appear ridiculous to hope for aluminium at such a price, but it must not be forgotten that 50 or 60 years ago zinc was a metal comparatively unknown—brass being manufactured before that time by melting calamine with scrap copper: so that an invention may yet be brought forward for producing aluminium at such a price as shall make it available in carrying out Mr. Barker's suggestion. From experiments lately made by M. de Berg, it appears that the tensile of aluminium lies between those of zinc and unhammersed copper, it being 13,500 lbs. per square inch. That of an alloy of 90 parts of copper and 10 of aluminium, and which is now called aluminium-bronze, is 80,000 lbs. per square inch, and is, therefore, intermediate between the tensiles of steel and soft iron.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

The Mining Share Market has presented much activity during the week, and but for delay, and non-delivery of the western letters on Wednesday, in consequence of the injury sustained to that portion of the South Devon line open to the sea by the late gale, there would have been a very considerable business transacted. Notwithstanding, it is stated that on the aggregate an average amount has been negotiated. Probably the chief transactions have been in the EAST CARADON shares, arising from one of the most important discoveries that have taken place for several years in that locality. Although in the locality of several rich and valuable dividend mines, where great courses of ore are being frequently brought to light, this mine has been in an almost isolated position, not making any returns during the several years it has been at work, but the perseverance of the company, pursuing their operations year after year without any assistance in the shape of sales of ore, and other difficulties, have now the gratification of seeing their first discovery consist of one of the most valuable lodes in the whole Caradon district, and their property, which a few weeks since was at a nominal value of 6000/-, may now be considered worth upwards of 50,000/-, according to the present market value of the shares. This is one of the encouragements to steady and progressive mining, and it is to be hoped that with the great increase of speculation, influx of capital and spread of the mining interest in the development of new adventures, not only in Devon and Cornwall, but in all the important mineral districts of the British Isles, many such discoveries may be made in the coming year of 1860.

SOUTH CARADON, GORAMENA, MARKE VALLEY, HINGSTON DOWN, and CALSTOCK CONSOLS have been much in request, and several transactions taken place.—A demand for GREAT CARADON took place during the early part of the week, in consequence of the discovery at East Caradon, and a large number of shares changed hands at advanced prices, but a retrograde movement has since followed.—WEST CARADON, PROVIDENCE, EAST BASSET, EAST RUSSELL and WEST TREVELYAN have fallen in price—several predominating—GREAT CHINRIS, WHEAL GREENVILLE, TOLCARNE, and HERDINGFORTH have been in request, and several transactions completed.—WHEAL BULLER, MARGARET, EAST LOVEL, UNITED MINES, and several others, have been done at an advance.

For STRAY PARKS, EAST CAIRN BREA, and VALE OF TOWY shares there have been buyers during the week.—NORTH CHOFFT and UNITY shares have met with many inquiries.—TREVELYAN, MARGERY, ELLEN, DUROL, GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, and WESTON CONSOLS are among those which local correspondents particularly recommend concerning at the present time, from their positively improved and prospective positions.—WHEAL CHARLOTTE shares, which were so great a favourite some twelve months since, are almost unsaleable at present, in consequence of the unhappy dispute which has taken place between the lords and some of the adventurers; but it is yet to be hoped that a remedy will be found.—At EAST CARADON, on Friday, they intersected the South Caradon caunter lode in driving the 50 cross-cut, which was driven into between 2 and 3 feet, and estimated worth 4 tons, or from 50/- to 60/- per fathom. On Tuesday letters were received stating that the lode was yielding 6 tons, and worth 75/- per fm., and on Wednesday a telegram was received, advising the lode had been cut into about 4 ft. (but not through it), and was worth from 90/- to 100/- per fathom. By letters received this morning it is stated that the lode continues the same, producing 6 tons per fm., but not advised if fully seen; and that Fawcett's lode, which was cut a few fathoms behind, was worth from 20/- to 25/- per fm., and now increasing in size. There are four other lodes yet to be cut, and, should they prove rich, East Caradon will be second to none in the county.—At MARKE VALLEY there is a good improvement in the 100 east, which is, no doubt, a continuation of the old course of ore in that part of the mine. The other points of operation continue much the same as last advised.—KELLY BRAY is likely to open out productive ground in the eastern part of the mine; in the 90 east there is a very promising lode. There is a very productive lode gone down in the 56 west; upon the whole, Kelly Bray is looking very promising indeed.—At WHEAL WELCOME, on the east of Kelly Bray, they are driving a cross-cut south from the 50, Lady Beau shaft, to cut a lode seen at green oxide of copper and other pleasing indications.—At EAST GUNNIS LAKE they have commenced the dressing from the Chimney Rock lode, which certainly is a kindly one in the rock, but I think will ultimately make copper in depth.—At DRAKE WALLS they appear to have a great deal of trouble to keep certain parts of the mine from running together, and the quantity of timber now being used must be a very important and expensive item in their expenditure.—OLD CLEPERS is looking very well, and promises to become a profitable mine; and so is HAWKSON, where I saw some beautiful work; I have the same opinion of this mine which I had twenty-five years ago.

At WEST CARADON, the one ground in the 10 and 17 is not looking so productive as it was a short time since: but as they have a great many fathoms on the course of the lode a favorable change may again take place. There is scarcely any ore on or below these levels.—SOUTH CARADON: The value of this mine will be considerably enhanced by the discovery made in East Caradon. Little has been done for some time past in that portion of the mine, probably waiting to see the result of the operations in its neighbour; consequently, measures will, no doubt, be adopted to prove the extent of its wealth, as the same course of ore runs west of the boundary of the two mines.—The splendid discovery in EAST CARADON has caused considerable excitement in the whole neighbourhood, and will most likely produce active operations in TINTERN, through which the lode runs, being immediately adjoining on the east.

The QUEEN OF TAMAR is represented to be progressing satisfactorily; a slight change has taken place at the shaft, which the agent, who has been long practically conversant with the lead lodes in the locality, considers more favourable for silver-lead.—TAMAR CONSOLS continue to look remarkably well, and, indeed, never looked so well as at the present time. The bottom level was valued last Thursday at 2 tons, or 40/- per fathom, and I know from good authority that it was worth full 50/- per fathom, or upwards.—AT BULLER and BERTHA, in sinking the engine-shaft, a favourable change has taken place, not only in the underlay of the lode, but in the general character of the lode—carrying veins strongly coated with yellow ore, and considered a favourable indication in the locality.—At SOMERHILL CONSOLS a favourable change has taken place in the 62 east, going towards North Robert, the lode in the south part being good saving work for copper. By letters received this day (Friday) it is stated that they have cut a lode 2 ft. wide, in driving a cross-cut from the 40, of a very promising character, composed of spar, pyrite, muriatic, and good stones of ore; but the agent did not think they had the whole of it.—At ST. DAY UNITED the bottom levels are looking remarkably well; there is a good and productive lode in the 140, east of Trussell's shaft, the end producing full 5 tons per fathom, and the stopes are also in a fine course of ore. There are other points looking extremely well for a lasting and productive mine.

STRAY PARK is improving a little, and will ultimately make a good mine I have no doubt: the bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. Dolcoath tin is worth 5 cwt. The 160 is looking well for copper ore. They have a nice little pile of ore on the floors.—At NEW WHEAL FRANCES there is a lode for 8 fathoms long in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth from 10/- to 1, I should think, 70/- or 80/-, or, perhaps, 1 ton of tin per fm. They are expecting to cut the lode in the deep adit daily; and there is a piece of ground, 140 fms. long, worked by the "old men," which the adit will intersect. It will leave a profit of 100/- this quarter.—At EAST CAIRN BREA they have very pleasing results.—The bottom is looking pretty well for tin, and from samples taken at different points it is worth 4½ cwt. of tin to the 1

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

SWANPOOL MINE sold, on Oct. 7, 17 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. of lead ore, to Messrs. B. Mitchell and Son.

EXMOUTH MINE.—We have sold 50 tons of blende to Messrs. Vivian and Son, and 2 tons of argentiferous ore to Messrs. Sims, Wilbyans, and Co.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—The great discovery in this mine is still improving, and the lode now worth nearly 300*t.* per fm.; some other parts of the mine are also improved, and the prospects most cheering. I am informed that no less than 4 tons of tin have been sampled from 1 fm. of the new discovery.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—There is an improvement in the 70 fm. level at "Hill's," in this mine.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR UNITED MINES.—The recent stoppage of Penrhos Mine, and an intended cessation of workings by the present company by the Par Consols adventurers, or such of them as like to join, or of a consolidation, if practicable, with Par Consols. The various discoveries made, and the excellent machinery on the East Crinnis Mine—though in many instances almost valueless to East Crinnis—render it a most valuable adjunct to Par Consols, as being on the verge of Par Consols' main southern boundary. The machinery alone, which has been purchased by Messrs. Trefry, West, and others for £550*t.* (allowing nothing for the speculation itself), could not be replaced for less than 20,000*t.* If the said mines had been allowed to stop. The grand feature of a consolidation if practicable, or the working of it as a separate mine with a portion of Par Consols is, that the lodes on the south part of Par Consols' sett are capable of being worked from East Crinnis almost immediately, in addition to those already discovered in the latter mine, whereas these lodes cannot possibly be worked from Par Consols' sett except at an enormous outlay, and after a lapse of several years.KELLY BRAY continues to look well. The sale of copper ore, 162 tons, for September month, sold last week, leaves 300*t.* profit. The sampling yesterday would be a similar quantity and quality for October month.WHEAL ARTHUR is looking much better in Calstock Consols lode; shares in demand at 12*s.*

CROOKHAVEN AND BEREHAVEN MINES.—The Crookhaven Company, as we predicted, has been well received, and applications for shares will not be accepted after Nov. 8. Frequent allusion having been made to the Berehaven Mines, we take the opportunity of explaining that these rich mines belong to a private company, and are not the same as the progressive mine, under the same name, shown in our List.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—It is understood that Capt. Henry Rickards, who has lately been appointed to the Trebilly Mine, will be made agent to these valuable mines, and that the works will now proceed with increased vigour.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINE, situate in the neighbourhood of Devon Consols, is looking well; the lode in the shaft is of a magnificent description, and will probably prove very rich in a few fathoms more sinking. The copper is of a fine quality yellow ore, and the lode nearly perpendicular; altogether it is most favourable. This is proving Mr. Josiah Hitchins's words in earnest.

PELBY WOOD.—The geological features presented in this property are creating considerable excitement, and the discoveries made surpass all others for richness of metallic mineral, which are composed of silver, cobalt, nickel, and rich copper, black, grey, and red oxide, of high percentage. According to assay, No. 1 contains 5*s.* 5*d.* per cent. of pure silver per ton of muriatic; No. 2, 55 ozs. of silver per ton of gossan; No. 3, 9*s.* 5*d.* per cent. of nickel; No. 4, 13*s.* 5*d.* per cent. of cobalt; No. 5, 40 per cent. of copper. The tribute pitches are working at 3*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*, and 1*s.* 1*d.*, and the ore ground opened at 30*s.* 0*d.* 100 tons of copper ore will be sampled in November, which is now in course of dressing; also, there are 10 tons of cobalt at surface, worth 30*s.* per ton, and several tons broken underground. It is impossible to form a correct idea as to the value of the shares; the present price can be no criterion. At the next meeting the dividend will enhance the value of the property considerably, and as the liabilities for machinery are all paid, leaving upwards of 200*t.* in hand, with the sales of copper, silver, and cobalt, at least 25 per cent. may be expected.WEST ROSEWARNE.—An important discovery is now looked for here daily. Cross-cuts are just commenced in the 70 to the lodes, and already a branch, 6*f.* wide, of good ore has been cut, and another is expected to be met with in 5 or 6*f.* more, and should they unite a good lode will be the result. It is expected that the main lode will be cut in about 4 fathoms, and the north lode in 4 to 5 fathoms further driving.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.—With reference to the CARADON AND SLADE, in the Journal of last week it was stated that they had "20 fms." to sink to get to the north lode in the bottom of the shaft; it should have been stated as "10 fms." to sink, as they are cutting the plat in the 30 below adit at the shaft, and it is to be presumed that the 40 below adit, in this mine, from the dip of the hill, will be somewhere about the same level that the riches were cut last week in the 60 below adit in East Caradon.

WEST CARADON.—At the forthcoming meeting there will be declared a dividend of 4*s.*, and a bonus of 1*s.* per share.WEST TOLYVADEN.—Some fine stones of sulphuret of copper have been received from this mine at the London offices, where they are open to the inspection of the shareholders. They were taken from the 20 end, east of the shaft, where the lode is gradually improving in quality, and there is every appearance of their being upon a large deposit of copper ore. One of the stones above alluded to weighs at least 1*cwt.* and will yield a good percentage of copper.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET is opening well on the Wheal Nanny lode, and it is becoming apparent that in a few fathoms sinking the lodes will form a junction, and from the fact that the part now working on being of a most promising character, and all saving work, it is anticipated that a good course of tin will be met with when the point of the junction is reached. It is very satisfactory to observe that Captain Thomas Roberts, of Wheal Mary, entertains a high opinion of this sett, and his remarks are so far confirmatory of the good results which are already so confidently predicted of the mine.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The lode at the new engine-shaft is still from 6 feet to 7 feet wide, very throughout, and still improving as the shaft is being sunk. The values have been inspected by many of the best agents in the county, and all agree in stating that the lode is of the most promising character, and is likely to become lastingly productive. The produce of the lode has been estimated by those agents from 3 to 6 tons per fathom. The agents of the mines report it worth full 3 tons of good ore per fathom, but the inspectors report more. It is the opinion of practical men that this is the beginning of the counter part of the first great deposit of ore. A winze is being sunk 8*f.* west of the shaft, through the lode, which is 6*f.* wide, and producing ore throughout, just to the shaft at the same depth. The 90 has been driven for 50 fms. through a lode giving indications of skirting the top of a deposit of ore. The skip is completed, and the water-wheel discharges the ore and deals with rapidity. When the 90 is reached the return will be largely increased. The shaft is now 7 fms. below the 80; the costs are about 27*s.* per month, and the present returns of all ores about 200*t.*, whilst the shaft and winze are laying open large quantities of ore.WHEAL UNITY.—The reports from this mine are very encouraging, and improvements are of daily occurrence; large quantities of ore are being laid open, and soon the samples must materially increase. The bottom, or 65, at the flat-rod shaft, is being driven east and west through very easy ground, and one of them is at 20*f.* per fathom, the other at 15*f.* per fathom. The 50, at the engine-shaft, is also laying open some valuable ore-ground. The engine-shaft is in course of sinking by a full number of hands, and in about 10 fms. sinking the lode will be intersected at the shaft, when a great improvement is looked forward to. These shares should be secured before a further rise takes place.NORTH DOLGOATH.—The sumptuous are still sinking the engine-shaft in the cove under the deep adit level, and are proceeding very favourably, considering the hardness of the ground here. The price of sinking, 32*s.* per fathom. The part of the lode the deep adit level east from Vivian's shaft, on which we are driving, is about 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent. declared at the last general meeting. It appears that during the twelve months since Messrs. Niemann and Howe gave up the mine about 349 tons of copper ore (valued at about 500*t.*) had been shipped and were ready for shipment, and which was raised from the old stope. Sinking the deep adit has been commenced, and other operations began for opening out new ground. The reports by each overland mail will no longer be looked forward to with interest.GREAT BARRIER MINING COMPANY.—The directors having received advice from their solicitor in the colony of the signing of the deeds sent out for the completion of the purchase of the property, have paid the interest and dividend (together 15*s.* per cent.) declared at the last general meeting. It appears that during the twelve months since Messrs. Niemann and Howe gave up the mine about 349 tons of copper ore (valued at about 500*t.*) had been shipped and were ready for shipment, and which was raised from the old stope. Sinking the deep adit has been commenced, and other operations began for opening out new ground. The reports by each overland mail will no longer be looked forward to with interest.

DUN MOUNTAIN.—The directors announce that the Railway Bill passed at New Zealand in 1858, for constructing a railway from the mines to the port, has, at length, just received her Majesty's assent by the passing of the New Zealand Waste Land Act, 1858. According to the last advices, dated Nelson, August 4, the manager stated that the chrome lodes would prove practically inconvertible, and that the produce could, by means of the railway (just authorised), be brought to port and shipped to England at a price that would leave a fair margin for profit.

DR. MUSPRATT'S DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

The following unsought and most gratifying letter, from we understand, a perfect stranger, has just been forwarded to us from the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, with an intimation that Dr. Muspratt is in Malvern for the benefit of his health. It is the best recommendation as to the usefulness of his unparalleled Cyclopaedia to all those engaged in arts and manufactures, and it moreover proves what important information the Professor unknowingly extends to parties in various districts and portions of the world in each monograph which he presents to his thousands of readers:—

Math-street, Dublin, Oct. 19.—Sir: I shall feel obliged if you will inform me if you are aware of any bread bakery wherein machinery is in general use, and any particulars you will be kind enough to communicate. I take this liberty in consequence of seeing the subject noticed at length in your valuable work on Chemistry, and I dare say you will be pleased to learn that I have derived considerable and most important information from it, which I have turned to excellent account. I speak within the mark when I say that I am at present paying 7*s.* per week by information derived from one number. Hoping you will excuse this liberty,To Dr. Muspratt.
I remain your obedient servant, J. —, S. —.

The above must be exceedingly gratifying to Dr. Muspratt, and we share in the gratification, being one of his earliest admirers, and he one of our most valued correspondents. We hope since we last noticed this comprehensive work that the publisher has seen fit to increase Dr. Muspratt's remuneration. The general impression is that the doctor, like most professional men who do not stop to drive hard business transactions, sold the copyright for a few hundred pounds, and that from the enormous sale of the book, for one sees it everywhere, the publisher must have gained thousands. The German edition is, we find, having a very rapid sale, and the journals and magazines there are lavish in their praises.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read Nov. 2.—1. On the Passage beds between the Upper Silurian into the Old Red Sandstone at Ledbury, Herefordshire: by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S.—2. On the Coal Formation at Auckland, New Zealand: by Henry Weeks.—3. On the Geology of Vancouver's Island: by W. Bauerma-

HUTTON MINES MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Monday, Mr. J. W. Pease, president of the society, favoured the members and friends with a lecture on the Life and Times of John Hampden.—Mr. D. Baker, of Gusham, in the chair. The composition of the lecture was elegant, and the delivery of some passages showed how deeply the lecturer sympathised with the man whose life of self-sacrificing patriotism he was relating. The lecture was well attended, and called forth the repeated plaudits of a highly respectable audience. This lecture is the first of the winter series, which will embrace several on historical, chemical, botanical, and geological subjects.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. B. ADAMS, Adam-street, Adelphi: Permanent way of railways.—G. E. GEVELLI, Oxford-street: Machinery for making solid, hollow, and perforated bricks, also tiles, drain and socket pipes.—T. ALLAN, Adelphi-terrace, Westminster: Applying electricity for telegraphics purposes, and in apparatus employed therewith.—F. J. DOVE, Strand-street: Iron clamped bonding plates for joists and other building purposes.—J. P. and E. SCOTT, Manchester: Improved instrument for boring and drilling.—E. S. KIRKPATRICK, Brussels, Belgium: Securing the tyres of railway carriage and engine-wheels.—W. BRUTOX, Caversham, Madison, New York, U.S.: Machinery for shaping or bending tinned sheets, iron, and other sheet metal.—THOMAS KNOWLES, J. KNOWLES, Manchester: A RIGG, Chester: Machinery or apparatus for shaping, cutting, punching, and drilling metals, which is also applicable to presses.—S. E. PARKER, Deptford: A method of, and apparatus for, reviving oxide of iron, and other agents, for purifying gas containing metallic particles.—L. J. JEANNIN, Pontarlier, France: New system of pumps.—C. F. BETTER, Manchester: Machinery for boring and drilling.—J. L. TENTING, Paris: Construction of buffers for railway and other carriages, also applicable to other purposes where springs are employed.—J. L. TENTING, Paris: Construction of the axles of railway and other carriages, metal with other metals and other substances.—F. A. LOHAGE, Umea, Westphalia, Prussia: Improved construction of water-wheel.—J. SKERTCHLY, Ashby-de-la-Zouch: Manufacture of mosaic and other ornamental tiles and slabs, and in apparatus connected therewith.—W. DAY, Burton Latimer, near Wellingborough: Direct-action rotary steam-engine.—T. ROTCHELL, Manchester: Improvements applicable to warehouses and other buildings in which "well-holes" are constructed for the purposes of light and ventilation.—J. TANGYE, Birmingham: A new or improved method of actuating certain kinds of motive power engines, and in the distribution of motive power.—E. H. TAYLOR, Chester: Apparatus applicable to the permanent way of railways.—T. B. DART, Tottnham: Flexible valves.—L. H. ROTSEAU, Paris: Steam-engines.

MINING APPARATUS.—Mr. Samuel Plimsole, Hatton-garden, proposes to substitute for the pick at present employed in mining coal a circular, or a segmental saw, centring in a saddle which traverses one, two, or more parallel rods of iron, placed horizontally for hoisting or lowering, and vertically for the perpendicular cuts required for straight work. For boring, he proposes to put a screw thread upon the stem of the chisel usually employed, which is to work through a bush, fixed in an upright punch placed near the face of the coal. In separating coal from its impurities, or metallic minerals from their matrices, he proposes to obtain the motion in the water by simply turning the steam into the water below the coal or crushed ore.

CUTTING AND TEMPERING STRIPS OF METAL.—Mr. H. Fisher, Birkenhead, proposes to prevent thin strips of metal from twisting or curling during the process of cutting them from sheets by the use of rotary cutters. This he effects by the use of rollers through which the cut metal passes.

DIED.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., at Dudley, whilst visiting Mr. Samuel Blackwell, Thomas Hetherington Henry, F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., aged 45, member of several foreign scientific societies, an eminent analytical chemist and assayer, and contributor to this journal, second son of the late Hon. James Henry, first English President of Denmark, and Supreme Judge of the Ionian Isles, &c. Mr. Henry was for many years superintendent at Messrs. Hanbury and Buxton's brewery: previous to which he commenced the first analysis of food, &c., which were published in the *Lancet* in 1837, and he has followed the profession of analytical chemist with great reputation since 1850, when in July last he received a sun stroke, from which his constitution never rallied, and which has now snatched him from his sorrowing family and a large circle of admiring friends, only one month after the death of his lamented brother-in-law, Prof. Arthur Henfrey.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The DIRECTORS are DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for the ERECTION of a NEW WAREHOUSE at Poplar station. Parties desirous of tendering may inspect the drawings, and obtain statements of the quantities, at the engineer's office, Euston Station, on Thursday, November 3, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

Tenders, addressed to the secretary of this office, to be sent in on or before Four o'clock on Wednesday, November 9.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

Secretary's Office, Euston Station, October 27, 1859.

FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE STOCK—THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Established 1841.—The DIRECTORS of this company are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of this STOCK, which will be inscribed on the books of the company in the names of the allottees, free of stamp duty or other charge.

The dividends are payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, by warrants transmitted to the proprietors. They constitute a first charge on all the profits of the company, and will begin to accrue from the day the stock is paid for.

The preference stock in this company will carry any arrear of dividend that may at any time arise, and such arrear will be paid prior to payment of any dividend on the ordinary stock.

The present paid-up capital of the company is £200,000. The dividends paid since the commencement have averaged 10 per cent. per annum, and the present amount of the reserve fund is £18,594.10s.

Further particulars, and forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, 24, Gresham-street, E.C., October 24, 1859.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., October 24, 1859.

WANTED by the ADVERTISER, who has had 21 years' experience in the iron trades of South Wales and England, AN APPOINTMENT at home or abroad. Has had the general management of an ironworks company (under the Limited Liability Act), and with which are connected rivet shops, fitting shops, and foundry, for the last 18 months, and for several years managed a department in one of the largest contractors' and engineering establishments in England. Is competent book-keeper, accountant, and correspondent, and can give security for £1000. References and testimonials over 20 years.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Ulverston.

OLD WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND against the shareholders in this company (say for supplies to the mine previous to the 20th April, 1858), are HEREBY REQUIRED, within one month from the date hereof, to FURNISH me with an ACCOUNT thereof in writing, in order that the same may be investigated, and, if correct, paid; and unless such claim be made, the assets of the company will be appropriated, and the shareholders will not hold themselves liable for any claim or demand whatsoever after the expiration of one month.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The stated HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the office, No. 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock.

S.B.—The transfer book will be closed from Tuesday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 10th day of November next, both days inclusive.—Dublin, October 27, 1859.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East Kongsberg Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices, No. 10, Broad-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of clauses 33, 41, and 44 of the Articles of Association of this company, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions of the company passed at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on the 10th day of October last.

GEORGE SEARBY, Sec.

Moorgate-street, E.C., October 28, 1859.

BOHEMIAN COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bohemian Coal Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices, No. 1, Broad-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts, and a report from the directors of the proceedings of the past year.

At this meeting two directors—viz., Dr. Boatte and Mr. Clement—will go out of office in accordance with the Articles of Association, and being eligible for re-election will offer themselves accordingly.—London, October 28, 1859.

THE STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Divided into 4000 shares. Limiting the liability under the "Cost-book System."

BANKERS—Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., Foster and Co., London; Devon and Cornwall.

CONSULTING AGENT—Capt. Wm. Taylor, of West Caradon.

RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Wm. Botts, of Craddock Moor.

PURSER—Mr. E. A. Crouch, Liskeard, of Craddock Moor and Wheal Ludcott.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller.

OFFICES—61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This valuable property is situated in the parish of St. Ives, Cornwall, and is surrounded by the rich silver-lead mines, Wheal Mary Ann, Trewhay, Horwoodfoot, and Wheal Wrey; also the copper mines, West and South Carad

THE MAUDLIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 248 shares (new issue) of £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., Lloyds.

ROBERT McCONNELL, Esq., Liverpool.

(A third gentleman to be elected at the general meeting of shareholders.)

MANAGER AT THE MINES.—Capt. W. Tregay, of Lostwithiel.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Samuel Caruso, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

The above mines adjoin the Royal Postomal Mines, in Llandivoe, Cornwall, and are held by deed from the Royal Duchy for 20 years, from May 7, 1852, at the moderate dues of £1000. The present proprietors have expended £15,000, and the engine-shaft has been sunk 65 fms., levels driven, and other workings, as detailed weekly in the *Mining Journal*. The lease, plans, reports, and specimens of ore, may be seen at No. 3, Old Broad-street. A portion only of the above number of shares may be had on application to the committee, manager, or secretary, by early application.

THE CASTLETON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of £1 each.

£s. per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. LEICESTER VERNON, R.E., M.P., Arlington House, Berks, Chairman.
JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., Thurlow-square, Director of the Paris and Orleans group of Railways.

JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., F.G.S., Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.
HENRY O'MALLEY, Esq., Downside, Epsom, and Kilbeyne, Ireland.

LAWRENCE LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Villas, Dulston.
MORTY DOWNING, Esq., Mardyke, Skibbereen.

THOMAS B. COSTELLO, Esq., Park-pipe, Paddington.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Herries, Fanquhar, and Co., St. James's-street.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland; branches in Dublin and Skibbereen.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Lind and Rickard, 3, Bank Chambers, Lombury.

Dublin—Messrs. Bruce and Sykes; Messrs. Boyle, Low, and Pyne; Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stockbroker, 51, Dame-street.

Manchester—Messrs. Shore and Kirk.

Leeds—Messrs. A. Peurith and Co.

Liverpool—Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey.

Glasgow—S. M. Penney, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street; T. McCarthy Downing, Esq., Skibbereen.

AUDITORS.—To be elected annually by the shareholders.

SECRETARY.—Mr. G. F. Green.

OFFICES.—4½, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET.

These valuable mines are situated in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. The grant extends over 1500 acres, of which this company has a lease for 21 years, at £1500 per annum. Two distinct mines have been commenced, a great extent of mineral ground has been opened, and 1200 tons of ore stuff are now at surface, where the arrangements are complete for carrying on operations on a large scale, with the exception of the requisite machinery. The ground is inexpensive to work, water is abundant, labour cheap, and the shipping port within three miles. To the above recommendations may be added the certainty of early dividends, an unpaid but energetic management, and strict local supervision.

Attention is invited to the prospectuses and reports, which, together with forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained at the company's offices, or from the solicitors and different brokers, or will be forwarded, post free, on addressing the secretary.

CROOKHAVEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 8000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JAMES DOMBRAY, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, London.

ALEX. EDW. MCCLINTOCK, Esq., 58, Rutland-square West, Dublin.
J. G. WILSON, Esq., M.D., Easy House, Bath.

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E., 4, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

JOHN B. BANKHEAD, Esq., Fancourt, Balbriggan, County Dublin.

T. E. GREENHOW, Esq., 147, Fenchurch-street, London.

WM. ALLEN, Esq., 14, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

M. B. HUNGERFORD, Esq., J.P., Ballybazzar, and 7, Devonshire-place, Brighton.

T. W. SYMONS, Esq., J.P., Ballybazzar, near Crookhaven.

SOLICITORS.—R. D. Kane, Esq., 79, Talbot-street, Dublin; Edward Moss, Esq., 23, Moorgate-street, London.

BANKERS.—London: Bank of London.—Dublin: Royal Bank of Ireland.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Robert Postmore and Co., 1, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

Messrs. Bruce and Sykes, 27, Dame-street.

Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stockbroker, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.

Arthur M'Mahon, Esq., 13, Westminster-street.

John Kempton Thomas, Esq., 23, Clare-street, Bristol.

T. E. W. Thomas, Esq., 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.

John Clapperton, Esq., 3, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

SECRETARY.—Frederick S. Hemming, Esq.

OFFICES.

28, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON; 63, UPPER SACKVILLE ST., DUBLIN.

The Crookhaven Mines are in the same mining district as the celebrated Berehaven Mines, the richest for copper in Ireland, which have returned immense profits for many years, and are still richer in depth. The Crookhaven lodes are said to run parallel to these, and appear to have equal chances of being as rich in depth. They are most advantageously situated, bounded on the south by the Atlantic, and on the north by the large and commodious harbour of Crookhaven, which affords unequalled facilities for shipment of ores, coal, material, &c., the carriage to put on board not costing more than a few pence per ton.

The report from some of the highest mining authorities will sufficiently prove the value of the undertaking.

Application for shares either to be made at the company's offices, or to the brokers. A deposit of 2s. 6d. to be paid on application, and 2s. 6d. per share within 30 days after allotment. Calls will afterwards not exceed 2s. 6d. at intervals of three months, and it is confidently expected that not more than one-third of the working capital will be required.

Detailed prospectus, with report from Capt. Joseph Richards, of Devon Great Consols; Capt. Silas Evans, of the Carysford Mines, Capt. Tonkin of the Durward Mine, Capt. Edward Thomas, of Crookhaven, Francis Lissane, mining and civil engineer, and George Maxwell, mining engineer, can be had on application to the secretary, 28, Moorgate-street, London, where samples of the copper ore can be seen.

X.-R.—The company being limited, shareholders cannot, under any circumstances, be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which they subscribe.

NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after Nov. 5.

THE CUDDRA MINES, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 6000 shares; deposit, 5s. per share.—On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

PURSE.—Mr. W. Charles.

OFFICES.—27, AUSTINFRITH, LONDON, E.C.

These mines are situated in the parish of St. Austell, in the County of Cornwall, and are bounded on the west by the Charlestown Mines, which have produced the ore of the value of £250,000.; and Great Crinnis on the east, which has produced copper ore of the value of £1,400,000. This immense wealth was produced from the same lode, which is known as the "Great Crinnis lode." Cuddra, being the intermediate ground, is traversed by that large and prolific lode, which, having produced the large deposit of tin in the one mine, and the large deposit of copper in the other, would naturally convey that those mines would produce both minerals. The large lode in those mines is composed of the "tin part" and the "copper part." The mines are sunk to a depth of 96 fathoms, and have produced large quantities both of tin and copper, but were worked at a time when those metals were not much more than half the present price.

The Charlestown Mine, having been in abeyance for many years is the reason the Cuddra Mines have not been worked, as they would naturally drain the former to a considerable depth, which would greatly increase the drainage charges; but as an infantile company has been formed to work the Charlestown Mine, and powerful steam machinery has been set to work to accomplish that object, the Cuddra proprietors have only to drain the water from their own mines.

It is the opinion of the most experienced agents in the locality that these mines, when drained and properly laid open, will be lastingly productive. The late Capt. Puckey, for a number of years the manager of Fowey Consols and Tintagel Mines, held the opinion that these mines will, on being worked, be proved to be of great importance. He inspected them on their being suspended, which was caused by the death of the proprietor. He stated in his report that the gossan held down to the 90 fathom level, and, in consequence of that fact, he was of opinion that a large deposit of copper would be found underneath. He stated further that in the gossan black oxide of copper had been found in sufficient quantities to pay the cost; but in the 96 the lode had changed in its character, the gossan had left it, and strong rich yellow copper ore had made its appearance, which he considered was the top of a large deposit of that ore, and stated that if he had the management he could raise 200 tons of ore per month therefrom.

Reports have been received from practical men, who worked in the mines, and who are known in their locality as respectable and well-conducted men. Their reports were obtained without one knowing what the other had stated, but the substance is the same. The advantages of joining an undertaking of this kind are apparent, when compared with such schemes generally. This set is situated between two of the most productive mines ever opened in the locality: the main lode is very large, varying from 6 to 20 ft. in width, and has been proved to be enormously productive in both tin and copper. There are parallel lodes also, which have been proved to be productive, one of which yielded £7000 worth of tin ore. There is a new engine-shaft sunk 96 fms. deep, with an immense quantity of work done, which will save this company thousands of pounds in money, and years in the development of the works.

The Cornwall Railway passes through the set, which is within two miles of the shipping port of Fowey.

It is intended to erect a steam-engine of about 50 in. diameter for pumping, and also an engine for stamping and winding. The capital to be raised as follows:—The deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on allotment, and a further deposit of 5s. per share in three months, will pay for the machinery and works up to that time, when a call of 2s. 6d. per share will be sufficient to meet the costs in each quarter, before returns can be made to equal the costs, which result is expected to be attained when the mines are drained and the levels cleared.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the leases for £7500, one-half to be taken in shares, and the other to be paid in cash; a large number of the shares are already taken.

Application for the remaining shares, and any further information, can be obtained of Mr. CHARLES, 27, Austinfrith, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, AND SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, AND BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

(DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.)

TO IRONFOUNDERS, COAL PROPRIETORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE WINDING ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINE, WROUGHT-IRON BOILERS, COAL WAGONS, PUMPTREES, BRASS WORKING BARRELS, OLD BRASS, WALKER'S PATENT RIDDLERS, WROUGHT-IRON BAR RAILS, FISHBELLIED RAILS, AND OTHER EFFECTS, AT BROAD OAK COLLIERY, PARK, NEAR ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

ROBERT BUTLER respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Bourne, coal proprietors, at St. Helen's, Lancashire, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in lots, on Wednesday, the 23rd of November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock a.m., the whole of the extensive and very VALUABLE COLLIERY PLANT, including—

ONE CONDENSING low pressure beam bright polished PUMPING ENGINE, by Hick, of Bolton, cylinder 66 in. bore and 9 ft. stroke, with head gearing and lagged motion, on the newest improvement, all nearly new, with steam-pipe and boiler connections, cast-iron gallery stairs, palisading and hand rails, on the most modern construction with crabs and chains to lift cover, and outside gallery of pitch pine; three wagon-shaped wrought-iron boilers, 23 ft. 6 in. long by 6 ft. diameter, with man holes and covers, fire-doors, dual plates, busters, dampers, frames and bars.

ONE 15 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel, spur-wheel, and winding gearing, capable of being converted into a high-pressure engine, with feed and steam pipes, &c., complete; ONE 15 horse ditto.

ONE 3 horse high pressure VERTICAL ENGINE, with bell plates, steam-pipes, &c., complete, suitable for charrung or a threshing machine.

ONE 4 horse ENGINE, with fly-wheel and wrought-iron shafts, steam-pipes, &c., complete.

ONE 70 horse HORIZONTAL high pressure WINDING ENGINE, with wrought-iron shaft, fly-wheel 16 ft. diameter, with brakes and two verticals, 5 ft. stroke, with steam and exhaust pipes, by Daglish, of St. Helen's.

ONE 20 horse high pressure VERTICAL WINDING ENGINE, by Daglish, of St. Helen's, with wrought-iron shaft, fly-wheel 16 ft. diameter, with brake and two verticals, &c.

FIVE wrought-iron, egg-ended BOILERS, 24 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, with fire doors, frames and bars, change boxes, steam and feed pipes, safety-valves, and water gauges.

ONE 20 horse WINDING ENGINE, with 4 ft. stroke, stands upon foundation plate, with four columns and entablature, 14 ft. fly-wheel, &c.

Three of Walker's patent riddlers and gearings, large quantity of steam and exhaust pipes: two wrought-iron round boilers, 16 ft. long by 5 ft. diameter, with fire doors, &c., complete; 66 yards of 13 in. cast-iron pump trees, and 81 yards of 12 in. pump trees, with 5 inch dock door pieces; one cast-iron pit cistern, 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 8 in., and 6 ft. deep; 30 tons of 3 yard wrought-iron fish-bellied wagon rails, 25 tons of pit bridge wrought-iron rails; one 12 inch brass working barrel and brass wheel, with glands and collar bush; two large brass clacks, large quantity of old brass steps, the whole of the brass work, &c., about 2 tons; head gearing and regulators, with pulleys from 5 ft. diameter to 10 ft.; one 12 inch capstan rope, 250 yards long; one 8 ft. 4 in., 420 yards long; two flat ditto 400 yards long; 420 yards length of flat wire rope, 3½ inches broad and ½ in. thick (new in 1859); two oak capstans, with long beams and pulleys; about 2000 ft. of Ashlar stone, suitable for engine beds, &c.; quantity of wrought-iron sinking cages and pit fences; a large quantity of winding pulleys, from 3 to 5 ft.; wrought-iron sinking hoppers, tipplers, about 5 tons cast-iron broach plates, 10 tons of 4 ft. timber, sulphite bel lows, anvil swage blocks, swages, hammers, screwing tackle, biceps, vices, joiner's benches, iron screw-jack, iron safe and cupboard, office desks, saws, screwing block, wood tipping stages and framing, brick moulds, two hives of leather, two grindstones, small spring cart, one broad-wheeled cart, three ponies, two cart horses, hay trough, large scales and weights; also a great quantity of wrought and cast-iron in other lots.

Broad Oak Colliery is situated within 1½ mile from the St. Helen's Railway Station, there is also a line of railway to the colliery.

The whole of the above may be viewed by applying to Mr. WM. GREENHALF, the overseer, at Broad Oak. Descriptive catalogues of the above may be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer, Bridge-street, St. Helen's, on and after Wednesday the 26th day of October inst.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS.

CANNEL AND COAL MINES AT BLACKED, NEAR CHORLEY.

RIGBY HILL AND CHAPEL FIELD COLLIERIES.

MESSRS. LOMAX AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,

on Friday, the 4th day of November, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, in Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, before the district Registrar of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in pursuance of an ORDER made in a Cause of ATHONEX V. GASKELL AND ANOTHER, subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, by indenture of lease bearing date the 1st of January, 1855, and of all that MINE or SEAM of CANNEL and COAL lying under a certain estate, known by the name of RIGBY'S, situated in Blacked aforesaid, which said mine has been worked during the last four years, and contains 11 Cheshire acres, or about 8 Cheshire acres of which will still remain.

And also the BENEFICIAL INTEREST for the remainder of a term of 10 years, commencing 1st of January, 1854, under take-back or agreement for a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Kingsdown, of and in the said MINE or SEAM of CANNEL and COAL lying under a certain other estate, called CHAPEL FIELD, adjoining the above, and comprising about 15 Cheshire acres, of which 3 Cheshire acres, or thereabouts, have been got, together with the tenant's interest in the office, store-room, and shed erected on the said premises.

There is a good shaft at the Rigby's estate, about 60 yards in depth, from which the said canal and coal is being raised, and the underground workings have been judiciously laid out, and are in good condition.

The above collieries, which are now in full operation, are situated in the village of Blacked, distant only one mile from the Harwich and Blacked railway station, and 1½ from the canal at

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE MARINE AND OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.

J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

THE PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. in ANNUAL OUTLAY by GREATER DURABILITY, MATERIALLY PREVENT THE ADHESION of CLINKERS, and IMPROVE COMBUSTION in ALL FURNACES.

J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.—LETTERS OF LICENSE are GRANTED to GILLES, WILSON, AND CO., MIDDLESBOROUGH, for North Yorkshire and county of Durham, and to GERARD AND MACINTOSH, ABERDEEN, for the North of Scotland.—Applications for other districts to be made to TREGELEES and TATTON, 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to J. LEE STEVENS, the patentee, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, THE LOUGHOR COLLIERIES, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bituminous, and in great demand.

TO BE SOLD, THE CRESUS COLLIERIES, in the Forest of Dean.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE COAL and IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GAERNANT ESTATE, Cwm Amman, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, THE ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE in the ESTATES of CEFNTROCOED, GLYNMERICHE ISAF, and PLASYDDEWES, situated in the parish of Ystrad-felte, and about four miles north-west of the Neath and Swansea Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the COAL and IRONSTONE in the ESTATE of CWM HIDDE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS in the Coleford Hill dell Vein, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUFFEL and CO., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

GOLD AND SILVER ORES, &c., from any part of the world, PURCHASED by MESSRS. HALL and CO., LONDON SMELTING WORKS, OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, MIDDLESEX, E.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL, OXIDE OF COBALT, IWIRES, &c., REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH, GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRON-WORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, OVEN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY, THRESHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break neck. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the break-in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterborn's Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BUCKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

The Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, and manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BUCKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBRO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and CO. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as of Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, that to be procured elsewhere.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, HIGHLY REFINED.

TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, NO. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—ON SALE, ONE 25 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, on wheels, fitted with link motion and governor. Also, ONE 12 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted as above. These engines are adapted for winding, pumping, or sawing, and all contractors' purposes. Can be seen in London.—Apply to H. T. BALFOUR, 104, Leadenhall-street, London.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINES, as ordered for India, Australia, Egypt, Spain, and Russia. These engines (fitted with Mr. Burrell's Improved patent wrought-iron wheel, with shoe), are especially adapted for collieries and other works.

Portable and fixed steam engines, saw mills, &c., for home and exportation.

CHARLES BURRELL, THETFORD, MANUFACTURER.

London offices, 69, King William-street, City.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MILLIONERS, &c.—THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY demand the attention of all owners of machinery to their fine PRESSED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warmed perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £2 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 5s. Postage.

Address, the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—MAPS, PLANS, SECTIONS, and DRAWINGS on STONE and WOOD, ENGRAVINGS in METAL, WOOD, and STONE, are PROMPTLY and CAREFULLY EXECUTED by a specially trained staff of draughtsmen and engravers, at the office of the Geologist, 16, Strand. Letter-press, Lithographic, and Copper-plate printing.



THE SILVERTOWN INDIA-RUBBER WORKS (Opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard), Woolwich. WAREHOUSES, 3 and 4, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN (Opposite the London Tavern).

MANUFACTURERS OF VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER and RAILWAY MACHINERY APPLIANCES, Solid India-Rubber Head Railbar Bars, India-Rubber and Canvas Hose, Delivery Valves, Air Pump Valves, Pump Clacks, Suction Rings, Gas Tubing, India-Rubber and Canvas Hose, India-Rubber Machine Bands and Buckets.

THE CELEBRATED INDIA-RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., SUITABLE FOR STUFFING BOXES, FLANGE JOINTS, &c. IMPROVED WATERPROOF FABRICS AND GARMENTS

Perfectly free from odour, and not affected by heat. Impermeable Sheetings for Hospitals, Camp and Ground Sheets, Carpet Covers, Gig and Drabbing Aprons. Fishing Boots and Stockings, Waterpoof Coats, Caps, Caps, and Leggings.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLD BURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM. GLYDON and SHORTHEA, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS and COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c., &c. "GERMAN SILVER" SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED STEEL for CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

BESSEMER STEEL.—REFINED CAST-STEEL, manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors, files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, cranes, &c., can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and prices obtained, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE HOURS is THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION.

FOR LICENSES to USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN MOROAN, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS.—TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERIE OWNERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they import regularly by their line of steamers, from BORDEAUX to Liverpool.

W. H. DAUNT AND CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE the SALE of the ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEATOR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ores peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ores, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates.

WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES.

Price at the works, 9d. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the Engineer's Pocket Book.)—JOSEPH JUKES, Ponkey Grey Foundry, Ruabon, North Wales.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP and STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS, TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG and REFINED IRON, BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COKE COALS, COKE, &c.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHURE.

For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt.s. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow.

JOHN CONDIE.

BASTIER'S PATENT PUMP.

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE to ALL KINDS of MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. V. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and uniting lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To see details at W. R. Warner's, 1, Newgate-street, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. Reference to the highest character will be given.

J. V. BASTIER sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to FURNISH his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON. London, Oct. 10, 1859. J. V. BASTIER, C.E.

HEAT GUAGE, OR PYROMETER, FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.

This gauge is extensively used for heating stoves of blast furnaces, boiler flues, locomotive smoke-tubes, superheated steam, &c.

Patented: W. H. Gauntlett, Southbank, Middlebrough-on-Tees.

London: B. Samuelson, 76, Cannon-street West.

TO COLLIERIE PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL on RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR and JAMES RIGG, PATENTEEs and MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS by WINDING OVER the HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every hit from the mine shafts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH ODGEN, engineer, Manchester.

OFFICE, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REFINED CAST STEEL for TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., &c. of the very best quality, by PAGE and CAMERON, LAURENCE FOUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, and ready for delivery:—

ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.

ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.

ONE of 10 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.

TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.

ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.

ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

ONE of 24 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>No. Pr.</i>	<i>Business.</i>	<i>Dividends per Share.</i>	<i>Last Paid.</i>
700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	..	32½	..	10 10 ..	0 10 0 ..	Mar. 1859
4120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Pliwack* [S.E.]	2 11 10 ..	5 ..	4 4 4	..	20 3 0 ..	0 2 6 - April, 1859
10000 Balaqudy (copper), Devan	0 12 6 ..	4 ..	..	0 7½ ..	0 7½ May,	1859
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock*	2 6 8 ..	7½ ..	7½ 7½	10 18 6 ..	0 5 0 ..	May, 1859
2400 Bewcau (tin), St. Just	20 10 0 ..	50 ..	..	23 0 ..	1 ..	0 .. Nov.
2000 Bodmin (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 5 0 ..	160 ..	150 100	446 15 ..	2 10 ..	Aug. 1859
2000 Bodmin (lead), Cardiganshire (L.)	4 0 0 ..	7½ ..	7 7½	..	0 2 0 ..	0 2 0 Oct.
1800 Corn Barn (copper, tin), Hloarant	13 0 0 ..	85 ..	..	251 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	July, 1859
200 Corn Cwm Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0 ..	15 ..	..	..	0 6 0 ..	0 2 0 Mar.
2400 Central Mines (lead) [L. & S.]	0 5 0 ..	5½ ..	..	..	0 4 0 ..	3 4 0 Sept.
244 Copper Hill (copper), Bodmin	45 0 0 ..	120 ..	120 125	3 10 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Sept. 1859
12000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	..	..	..
34000 Daffio ditto	100 0 0 ..	24½ ..	..	..	..	..
1054 Criddoch Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0 ..	39 ..	37 38	9 11 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	Sept. 1859
847 Cwan Erdin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0 ..	10 ..	..	1 0 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	June, 1859
125 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0 ..	260 ..	..	163 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	May, 1859
280 Derwent Mine (s.s.-lead), Durban	300 0 0 ..	150 ..	..	127 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	July, 1859
4076 Devon & Cornwall (copper)	4 8 3 ..	150 ..	..	..	..	..
1024 Devon G. Co. (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	420 ..	425 430	677 0 ..	7 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
540 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	123 17 6 ..	310 ..	300 310	531 10 0 ..	9 0 0 ..	Oct. 1859
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0 ..	170 ..	157½ 142½	29 0 ..	7 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
300 East Dursey (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0 ..	92½ ..	..	..	..	..
138 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Bideford	24 5 0 ..	240 ..	..	62 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Aug. 1859
2045 East Whield Lovell (tin), Wensley	2 10 0 ..	8½ ..	..	305 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Aug. 1859
5700 Eskemouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0 ..	8 ..	..	..	0 5 0 ..	0 5 0 July,
1400 Fynam Mining Co. (lead), Berwickshire	5 0 0 ..	38 ..	..	3 15 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	Aug. 1859
2560 Fowdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0 ..	48 ..	..	18 13 4 ..	1 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
486 Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	46 10 0 ..	50 ..	57½ 60	60 8 3 ..	1 0 0 ..	Mar., 1859
6500 Great South Tongue [S.E.], Redruth	9 0 4 ..	14 ..	12 13½	19 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Sept. 1859
1924 Grosvenor (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0 2 ..	19 ..	17½ 18½	5 4 6 ..	0 10 0 ..	Oct. 1859
5660 Kelly Brig (lead, copper), Callington	19 16 ..	35 ..	33 35	6 15 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Oct. 1859
180 Lizard (copper, tin), St. Just	19 10 ..	140 ..	..	0 2 0 ..	0 2 0 Aug.	
499 Llaisbarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 ..	107½ ..	..	1086 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	May, 1859
5000 Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0 ..	15 ..	..	331 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	June, 1859
5000 Minera Mining Co., Lim., Wrexham	7 0 0 ..	187½ ..	..	45 12 6 ..	4 10 0 ..	Aug. 1859
479 Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	56 0 ..	35 ..	..	13 16 1 ..	0 4 10 ..	July, 1859
5660 North Dorencast (copper), Camborne	1 6 6 ..	8½ ..	..	..	0 5 0 ..	0 2 6 June,
5660 N.W. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	11 0 ..	8½ ..	6½ 7	14 42 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	Aug. 1859
5460 Par Consols (cop.), St. Illogan [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	13 ..	11½ 11½	33 18 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	July, 1859
2500 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne, ..	160 0 ..	420 ..	..	319 10 0 ..	0 35 0 ..	May, 1859
5120 Polserio (tin), St. Agnes	— ..	5 ..	..	..	1 16 6 ..	0 12 6 April,
1120 Providence (tin), Uay Leatant* [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	55 ..	47½ 50	47 2 3 ..	2 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
5260 Roushwaydol and Bachedduin (lead)*	11 5 0 ..	12 ..	..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0 ..	July, 1859
1024 Rosewarne and Herland United	7 10 0 ..	125 ..	11 12	2 10 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Oct. 1859
14000 Ruairds Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0 ..	24 ..	..	0 1 10 4 ..	1 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
413 South Cadron (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0 ..	235 ..	.237½ 242½	293 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
512 South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall* [S.E.]	8 0 7 ..	70 ..	65 70	89 19 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	Oct. 1859
446 South Welsh Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 2 ..	145 ..	135 145	323 15 0 ..	3 10 0 ..	Sept. 1859
566 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives*	8 0 0 ..	57½ ..	56 58	469 19 0 ..	3 5 0 ..	Aug. 1859
5660 Tamar Con. (all.), Berracliff [S.E.]	4 10 0 ..	3 ..	27½ 3½	6 18 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	Oct. 1859
6000 Trecroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0 ..	5 ..	5 5½	9 18 6 ..	0 5 0 ..	Sept. 1859
5660 Tolvaiddon (copper), Marazion	— ..	4½ ..	4½ 4½	0 9 0 ..	0 3 0 ..	Aug. 1859
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	31 10 0 ..	18 ..	20 22½	3 15 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
300 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	47 10 0 ..	35 ..	..	29 10 0 ..	4 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	49 0 0 ..	125 ..	115 120	72 15 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Aug. 1859
512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8 ..	45 ..	..	8 10 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
566 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0 ..	21 ..	20 21	16 14 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	Sept. 1859
512 West Cadron (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	0 0 0 ..	160 ..	145 150	151 2 6 ..	4 0 0 ..	July, 1859
5660 West Fowey Consols (tin, copper)	7 10 0 ..	5½ ..	..	0 2 6 ..	0 2 6 ..	Mar. 1859
460 W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0 ..	395 ..	385 395	189 10 0 ..	10 0 0 ..	Oct. 1859
5460 Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 ..	18 ..	..	4 ..	0 0 ..	1 0 0 Feb.
512 Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 9 6 ..	192½ ..	180 190	536 10 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Oct. 1859
5460 Wheel Balier (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0 ..	110 ..	160 110	909 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Sept. 1859
5120 Wheel Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	1 0 8 ..	1½ ..	..	0 13 0 ..	0 1 6 ..	Sept. 1859
5660 Wheel Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	— ..	29½ ..	285 290	39 10 0 ..	6 10 0 ..	Sept. 1859
328 Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0 ..	75 ..	..	—335 10 ..	10 0 ..	Oct. 1859
1024 Wheel Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0 ..	4 ..	3½ 4	1 4 6 ..	0 7 6 ..	July, 1859
512 Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kew	3 10 0 ..	21 ..	..	9 10 0 ..	1 10 0 ..	Sept. 1859
5660 Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0 ..	3½ ..	3½ 3½	0 12 6 ..	0 2 0 ..	Aug. 1859
1024 Wheel Kitty (tin), Uay Leatant [S.E.]	1 7 2 ..	13 ..	12 13	7 0 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	June, 1859
4560 Wheel Ladoc (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8 ..	32½ ..	32½ 32½	0 4 0 ..	0 4 0 ..	Sept. 1859
5660 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uay Leat [S.E.]	9 17 6 ..	56 ..	53 55	57 5 ..	2 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
300 Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6 ..	440 ..	..	273 5 ..	15 ..	0 0 0 Sept. 1859
2094 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Mansheston [S.E.]	8 0 0 ..	35 ..	22 24	47 7 6 ..	2 0 0 ..	Sept. 1859
80 Wh. Owlhouse, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 ..	300 ..	..	235 13 ..	5 0 ..	Aug. 1859
100 Wh. Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 ..	160 ..	..	360 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	Aug. 1859
1040 Wh. Trelyon (sil., lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 7 0 ..	29 ..	.27½ 28	37 15 0 ..	1 ..	5 0 0 July, 1859
5660 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	6 0 0 ..	51½ ..	51½ ..	32 7 ..	1 15 0 ..	Mar. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Wesleyan (con., cont.), Gwiliwr. 12 2
Wsey (lead), St. Ives 1 19

Dividends paid every three months

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.									
2444	Burra Barra (cop.), South Australia,	5	0 0 ..	160 ..	125 160 ..	200 0 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	April, 1850	1
13000	Colre Copper Co. (cop.) [S.A.]	40	0 0 ..	51 ..	49 51 ..	90 12 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	July, 1850	1
10000	Copado Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16	0 0 ..	9 ..	8 9 ..	5 18 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Mar. 1858	1
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10	0 0 ..	10 ..	..	7½ per cent.	..	Yearly.	1
20000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0 0 ..	14 ..	1 14 ..	0 12 6 ..	2 2 6 ..	Aug. 1850	1
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [E.S.E.]	20	0 0 ..	26 ..	25 26 ..	15 0 6 ..	0 15 0 ..	July, 1850	1
10000	Gt. Barrier Land Min. Ass., N.Z. [L.E.]	10	0 0 ..	8 ..	7 8 ..	15 0 per cent.	..	Yearly.	1
15000	Linares (Id.), Pojo Anchlo, Peru [S.E.]	3	0 0 ..	11½ ..	10 ½ 11½ ..	6 15 0 ..	0 7 6 ..	Sept. 1850	1
10000	Luzitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1	0 0 ..	1 ½ ½ ..	1 ½ ½ ..	0 8 9 ..	0 1 3 ..	April, 1850	1
89115	Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 0 ..	3 ..	1 ¾ ..	0 9 6 ..	0 1 6 ..	July, 1850	1
10000	West Phila. Min. Ass., U.S.A. [N.E.]	1	0 0 ..	1 ..	1 1 ..	..	..	..	1

1000 Port Phillip [Port Phillip], Victoria [S.E.] .. 1 0 0 .. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 0 2 0 .. 0 1 0 .. Jul
 1000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.].. 15 0 0 .. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 35 17 6 .. 0 10 0 .. Jun

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

(copper), Cuba S.E.] 16 15 0.. 1½.. 1 1½ .. 23 0

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Nom. Pr.</i>	<i>Bal. due.</i>	<i>Last Call.</i>
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	\$ 10 00	6	..	Nov. 1858
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	14 16	Sept. 1858
75000	Ban Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. 41] [S.E.]	8 15 0	..	76 78	April, 1859
15000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	212	..	Fully paid.
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £ pd., 4000 £ L.]	3 0 0	62	..	Feb. 1879
27000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £ pd.]	0 6 0	—	..	Jan. 1859
32000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 15 0	32	..	May, 1859
12000	Colegate Mining Company (gold), Rhineish Prussia	1 4 0	79	..	June, 1856
18000	Copiego Smelting [L.] Chile	10 0 0	82	..	..
7500	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	3% 3%	Fully paid.
2000	Eldorado and Barthowie, Japanes	8 18 0	16	..	July, 1859
600	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Lim. [4000 £ pd., 4000 £ L.]	3 0 0	—	..	May, 1859
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	312	3/4 3/4	Fully paid.
4000	Hop Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	—	..	Fully paid.
15000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. £L.]	0 10 0	—	..	No call.
8000	Kagoshima Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0 0	13	..	..
8000	New Grande (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	78	..	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0	3	..	Nov. 1858
20000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. 41] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1	..	..
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. 41]	0 10 0	76	3% 3%	..
12000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £L.]	2 0 0	212	..	Nov. 1858
2000	Vicker Emanuel, Val d'Oissel, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	13	..	No call.
1000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited.	1 0 0	212	..	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) ..	102	0	..	..
54425	Wheal Jamaica (copper) ..	1 0 0	18c	..	Aug. 1855
5000	Wilkshire (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	1 0 0	36	..	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Share.	Miner.	Prop.	Per.	Bas. done.	Last Coll.	2000	Wrey Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	1	0. 0.	3	24	3	No call.
6000	Abbey Consols (id.), Cardigan	2	2. 0.	1.	Sept. 1859	5000	Wendover Consols, St. Just	1	0. 0.	3	36	35	Oct. 1859
4000	Allt-y-Mae (lead) [L. 21]	9	8. 0.	12x.	July, 1859	1024	Fengelly (tin), Crown	1	0. 0.	3	—	—	June, 1859
1000	Anglesey (copper), Phillack	1	1. 6.	1 1/4 - 1 1/4	June, 1859	1000	Festiniog (cop., id.), St. Kew	1	0. 0.	4	—	—	April, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	10	0. 0.	2.	Sept. 1859	512	Fenland (copper) (lead)	19	0. 0.	35	—	—	April, 1859
6000	Ballymena (cop.), Wicklow	2	0. 0.	—	Sept. 1859	5000	Fenlake (tin), St. Ann's	1	0. 0.	6	5	6	Sept. 1859
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L. 21]	4	5. 0.	24x.	—	4908	Fenlough (lead), Wm. Wrey Uni.	1	7. 2.	34	—	—	July, 1859
1000	Barr (lead), Kenwick	1	5. 0.	2.	July, 1859	4900	Fenlough (lead), Menheniot	2	0. 0.	—	—	—	July, 1859
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1	10. 0.	14 - 16 %	Sept. 1859	6000	Fennell (silver-lead) [L. 21]	2	0. 0.	3	—	3	Fully paid.
1024	Bennetwood (lead), Liskin	1	3. 0.	2.	—	2000	Fenwick (garnet) (id.), L. 21/2	1	0. 0.	1	—	—	Sept. 1859
3000	Bershaven (copper), Ireland	1	0. 0.	14.	—	6000	Fridson Wood (tin, cop.)	3	4. 0.	14	—	—	Aug. 1859
250	Berrion (copper), lead)	15	16. 0.	—	Nov. 1859	512	Folbreck (tin), St. Agnes	1	0. 0.	12	—	—	May, 1859
1024	Besore, (lead, tin), Kenwyn	1	10. 0.	—	July, 1859	4000	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	1	0. 0.	2	—	—	June, 1859
800	Bog (lead), Salop [L. 21]	3	0. 0.	—	Oct. 1859	12000	Rodmoor (cop., tin), Callington	4	4. 0.	44	24	24	June, 1859
1250	Bosswell (tin, copper)	1	0. 0.	—	—	5000	Ribden (lead), Alison [L. 21]	1	0. 0.	1	—	—	Aug. 1859
2280	Boscundle (tin, cop.), St. Austell	6	5. 0.	64 - 64 1/2 %	—	5000	Rilton Castle Mining [L.]	2	0. 0.	34	34	35	Aug. 1859
160	Bowen & Holloway, St. Just	4	5. 0.	62.	Nov. 1859	10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	3	0. 0.	28	—	—	Sept. 1859
2000	Bowdonian and Wheel Castle	22	0. 0.	—	—	6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2	10. 0.	5	84	46	No call.
2000	Brass Cross (tin), St. Ives [L.]	0	10. 0.	—	July, 1859	5000	Roseware Consols (copper)	1	0. 0.	34	34	34	Feb. 1859
6000	Bream Iron Mining Company	—	—	—	—	5000	Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop	2	5. 0.	16	—	—	Mar. 1859
4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan	1	2. 0.	18.	—	5000	Seaver (lead) [L.]	1	17. 0.	34	—	—	Aug. 1859
6280	Bullier and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	2	5. 0.	18.	April, 1859	10000	Sigford Com. (cop., tin) [L. 21]	5	0. 0.	—	—	—	June, 1859
1280	Bullier and Bertha (copper)	3	10. 0.	54 - 54 1/2 %	July, 1859	4000	Sithney Wheal Bellier (tin)	4	12. 0.	4	—	—	April, 1859
6000	Butch (slid.-id.), Cornwallshire	3	10. 0.	17.	Feb. 1859	5000	Silver Bank (slid.-id.) [L. 21]	2	0. 0.	—	—	—	Oct. 1859
1775	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6	15. 0.	2.	—	4000	Snow Brook (id.), Plym [L.]	2	0. 0.	2	—	—	Fully paid.
912	Calvadock, Wendron	11	10. 0.	18.	12 14	512	South Bassett (cop.), Gwennap	5	0. 0.	12	11	12	Aug. 1859
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	15	0. 0.	2.	Aug. 1859	6000	So. Butler & W. Penruddith	0	11. 0.	12	12	12	Aug. 1859
6000	Camphire Vein & Wh. Francis	4	10. 0.	13 - 13 1/2 %	June, 1859	4000	So. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	1	4. 0.	11.	12	12	Oct. 1859
914	Cardon Cons., (cop.), St. Cleer	17	3. 0.	7.	Sept. 1859	6000	So. Caree Brass (cop.) [S. E.]	2	13. 0.	3	24	3	June, 1859
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. 21/2]	1	0. 0.	1.	May, 1859	5000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	1	0. 0.	14	—	—	June, 1859
6000	Cardigan South Bdg. (lead)	1	0. 0.	—	July, 1859	6183	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.) Camb.	0	19. 0.	34	34	35	Jan. 1859
916	Carigol (silver-lead), Newlyn	13	15. 0.	—	7	3106	So. Croesher (copper), Crowan	6	7. 2.	17	—	—	Aug. 1859
2880	Carmarthen United (lead) [L. 21]	2	10. 0.	8.	Oct. 1859	5000	So. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. 21]	0	0. 0.	—	—	—	Dec. 1859
3270	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	0	12. 0.	1.	—	6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1	16. 0.	4	—	—	Fully paid.
1056	Carrenval (cop.), Gwennap	20	15. 0.	1.	Oct. 1859	1024	So. Herodsfoot (id.), Liskeard	1	2. 0.	16	—	—	Oct. 1859
3675	Carvath Uni. (id., St. Austell)	3	15. 0.	—	—	6000	So. South Lady Bertha (copper)	10	0. 0.	125	34	35	Aug. 1859
3000	Carway and Duffryn [L. 25]	5	0. 0.	3/4	Sept. 1859	512	South Penhale (lead) ..	3	0. 0.	8	—	—	Aug. 1859
3000	Caryston (cop., id.) [L. 21/2]	6	10. 0.	12.	Sept. 1859	5587	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	4	10. 0.	14	11 1/2	11 1/2	Jan. 1859
6000	Castel (lead & blonde), Card.	0	11. 0.	38.	Mar. 1859	1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3	0. 0.	6	—	—	Jan. 1859
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0	11. 0.	14x.	13x. 14x.	2560	S. Rosewarne (in, cop.), Gwin.	0	12. 0.	1	—	—	No call.
2048	Chandron, Wendron	2	10. 0.	18x.	13x. 14x.	4096	So. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0	12. 0.	1	—	—	Aug. 1859
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. 21]	2	10. 0.	—	Sept. 1859	1105	So. Wh. Croft, Mary Illogan	1	18. 0.	4	—	—	No call.
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. 21]	5	6. 0.	2.	2	1024	So. Wh. Elten (cop.), St. Agnes	0	9. 0.	2	—	—	July, 1859
2544	Clujah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	25	15. 0.	5.	Sept. 1859	400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	13	0. 0.	18	—	—	Aug. 1859
3400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L. 25]	25	15. 0.	5.	—	794	Spears Cons. (tin), St. Just	4	1. 0.	3	—	—	Aug. 1859
2484	Cook's Kitchen (cop., tin)	2	9. 0.	—	Nov. 1859	2260	Spears Moon (cop.), St. Just	27	17. 0.	15	—	—	Dec. 1859
3000	Combo Valley Cons. (cop.)	16	10. 0.	12% - 12 1/2 %	13	5000	St. Austell Consols (tin, dc.)	3	16. 0.	14	—	—	Dec. 1859
2000	Connercock (cop., snt.) [L. 21]	0	10. 0.	—	Sept. 1859	920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	18	18. 0.	19	18	20	Oct. 1859
2000	Cornwall Gt. Cons. (cop., id.)	9	0. 0.	3.	—	6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durhams	1	0. 0.	34	—	—	No call.
2000	Craigton (id.), Yorkshire	0	10. 0.	—	June, 1859	2500	Swanpool (1000 £), 1500 250 £/pd. [L.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Cravent (cop.), Tintagel	—	—	3.	—	5000	Tavy Cop. (con.), near Tavis	4	18. 0.	5	—	—	Jan. 1859
2000	Crownale (lead), Llanidloes	1	10. 0.	14 - 14 1/2 %	—	6400	Tees Side (id.), Cumberland	1	13. 0.	5	—	—	Sept. 1859
2000	Crownale (cop.), Tavistock	0	11. 0.	3.	Nov.	6000	The Cudler (cop., tin), St. Ans.	0	5. 0.	5	—	—	No call.
2000	Cumbernauld Black-Lead [L. 21]	5	0. 0.	4.	—	4098	The Duke (cop.), Buckland	0	12. 0.	54	54	54	Sept. 1859
2000	Cwn Seben (cop., id.) [L. 21]	1	12. 0.	1.	Oct. 1859	6000	The Standard (silver-lead)	0	5. 0.	14	—	—	Sept. 1859
2000	Dene, North Staffs (lead) [L. 21]	1	0. 0.	19x.	18x.	6000	Toocarne (cop.), Camborne	18	18. 0.	31x.	31x.	31x.	June, 1859
2000	Denham Bridge (cop.), [L. 21]	0	3. 0.	—	Nov. 1859	4000	Trator Silver-Lead [L.]	1	0. 0.	1	—	—	—
2000	Dewon & Courtney (cop.)	1	4. 0.	11x.	—	1024	Trebarwith (cop.), Perranporth	11	10. 0.	2	—	—	Sept. 1859
2000	Devon Burns Burns (copper)	16	15. 0.	4%	—	5000	Trebungett, Crown [L.]	5	0. 0.	5	—	—	—
2000	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0	14. 0.	1.	Oct. 1859	6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teth. —	9	0. 0.	34	34	34	Sept. 1859
2000	Devon Kunapunda [L. 21]	0	10. 0.	68.	—	5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	14	13. 0.	41x.	41x.	41x.	Oct. 1859
2000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2	0. 0.	—	July, 1859	1024	Trecunnon (tin), Uny Lelant	2	10. 0.	94	94	94	July, 1859
2000	Devon White Buller (copper)	2	9. 0.	—	July, 1859	4000	Tresslyn Consols (in, cop.)	1	0. 0.	—	—	—	No call.
2000	Devon Wh. Union (cop.) Taxis	1	0. 0.	13.	—	6000	Tretol & Messer Utd. (c., tin)	2	6.	24	—	—	July, 1859
2000	Dundalk (lead), Scotland	5	9. 0.	34.	—	5000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	0	2. 0.	56	—	—	Aug. 1859
2000	Durio (tin), Lelant	4	6. 0.	12.	—	1024	Trewole, Crowan, Cornwall	14	11. 0.	6	—	—	—
2000	Dyngwym (lead), Wales	12	6. 0.	12.	—	2048	Trewarlos, Wendron	1	10. 0.	—	—	—	July, 1859
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40	0. 0.	15.	—	6400	Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. 21]	0	5. 0.	34	—	—	Mar. 1859
2000	East Alfred Consols (copper)	2	10. 0.	13.	—	5000	United Mines (cop., snt., c.) Tav.	4	2. 0.	58	—	—	Feb. 1859
2000	East Berth. Cons. (cop.), Tavist.	0	6. 0.	15.	—	2000	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5	0. 0.	158	—	—	—
2000	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13	0. 0.	13.	—	1000	Waenlas (id.), Denbigh, [L. 18] 10	8	0. 0.	—	—	—	Fully paid.
2000	East Carr Braes (cop.) Redruth	2	4. 0.	5.	51x. 6	9500	Wendron United (in)	2	14. 0.	24	—	—	Aug. 1859
144	East Canadian (cop.), St. Cleer	2	7. 0.	45.	7 7/16	1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack,	36	16. 0.	27	20	25	Sept. 1859
2000	E. Crinnis (tin, cop.), St. Blazey	14	1. 0.	—	—	1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	1	0. 0.	—	—	—	June, 1859
2000	East Froncog (snt., lead) [L.]	0	10. 0.	—	—	30600	W. Devon Cons. (cop.) [L. 21]	9	0. 0.	34	—	—	April, 1859
2000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0	2. 0.	12x.	10x. 11x.	1059	4000 West Dolcoath, Gwinstar [L.]	1	0. 0.	3	—	—	Fully paid.
2000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Boff. (cop.)	4	17. 0.	23.	21x. 23x.	1024	W. Garra (snt., id.), Kenwyn	0	1. 0.	36	—	—	No call.
2000	E. Hazel (cop.), Ashburton	0	1. 0.	—	—	1059	5000 West Hazel, Ashburton	0	6. 0.	13.	—	—	—
2000	East Providence (tin), Uly Leol.	1	6. 11.	15.	36. 1	1059	5000 West Hazel, Ashburton	1	0. 0.	—	—	—	—
2000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwin.	2	6. 0.	—	36. 16.	1059	5000 West Hazel, Ashburton	1	6. 0.	17x.	15.	17x.	Oct. 1859
2000	East Tamar (cop., tin), Bebberton	5	0. 0.	—	—	1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	9	0. 0.	24	—	—	Oct. 1859
256	East Tolgois (copper), Redruth	47	0. 0.	50.	45 50	2052	West Sharp Tor (con., snt., c.)	0	0. 0.	95	—	—	—

—

MISCELLANEOUS.									
	<i>Shares.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Nom. Pr.</i>	<i>Bal. do.</i>				
New Crown Hill (Col.) St. Steph. New East Easwell, Tavistock.	1 10 0 ..	1% 1% 1% 1%	July, 1858						
Newton Mining Company [L.]	0 1 0 ..	3%	July, 1840						
New Trebleigh Cons., Redruth	0 2 6 ..	12%	Sept. 1850						
New Wheat Frances, Illogan	0 19 0 ..	1% 18% 21%	Oct. 1858						
New Wh. Seton (cop.). Camb.	0 15 0 ..	14%	Nov. 1858						
New Wh. Yor & E. Wh. Metal N. Wh. Vardon (cop.), Marsland	4 0 0 ..	12 ..	No call.						
N. Budnick (tim'd.), Perranz, North Ballou (cop.), Redruth	6 10 0 ..	10 ..	Sept. 1850						
North Downs (cop.), Redruth	15 17 6 ..	2% 1% 2% 2%	Aug. 1859						
N. Fortescue (Col.), Lostwithiel	6 10 0 ..	13% 13 30%	Aug. 1859						
North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	0 4 0 ..	1%	April, 1859						
North Great Work, Brawza	11 0 0 ..	6% 6% 7	April, 1859						
North Grantham, Redruth	2 0 0 ..	3 ..	No call.						
North Laxey (Isle) of Man	17 16 6 ..	3% 2%	Sept. 1859						
North Levant (tim'd.), Just	50 0 0 ..	55 ..	Jan. 1858						
North Miners (Isle) [L.] E. G.	6 10 0 ..	4 ..							
North Pauldhara (lead)	10 0 0 ..	7% .. 7 7%	Oct. 1859						
North Rosewarne, Gwinnar	1 5 0 ..	5 ..	Aug. 1858						
N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Arnes	0 2 6 ..	3 ..							
North Wheal Boaz (cop., etc.)	16 6 ..	5 ..							
North Wheal Croft [S.E.]	8 0 5 ..	6% ..	June, 1859						
North Wheal Croft (tim'd.)	18 9 ..	11 .. 10 ..							
N. W. Providence (tim'd., cop.)	0 5 0 ..	1% 1% 1% 1%	Oct. 1859						
N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 6 ..	3% 3% 3% 3%	Aug. 1857						
North Welsh Tramway (lead)	2 16 6 ..	16% 14% 16%	Mar. 1858						
North Wh. Vor (tin), Breeze	2 2 0 ..	2 ..	May, 1859						
Oakamoor and Stanton [L.] Col.	0 5 0 ..	5 ..	Mar. 1859						
Old Tor (lead), Caistor	11 16 ..	12% ..	April, 1859						
Old Tolquis United (cop., min'r.)	38 18 0 ..	18 .. 17 18 ..	June, 1859						
Old Wh. Bassett (cop.), Illogan	11 10 0 ..	2 ..	April, 1859						
Pen-in-dre United (tin) ..	2 18 6 ..	3 .. 1% 2 ..	Mar. 1858						
• These mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.									
• Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.									

Journal Library.

London, Printed by F. S. May,
for the Proprietors, 1853.